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GENERAL VIEW
OF
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
IN THE
EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

PUBLISHED BY
THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, JAPAN.

PRINTED BY Y. YAMAGUCHI.

TOKYO.

1897.

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PREFACE.

This little volume giving brief outlines of the commercial and industrial state of this country, has been prepared mainly for the use of foreign visitors to Japan.

It is however to be regretted that in the present work minute details could not be given owing to the shortness of time. But a fuller account may be expected in next edition.

If this little work will serve to any extent as a useful guide to readers, it will be ample compensation for the labor expended.

Tokyo, April, 1897.

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FOREIGN MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANIES'
JAPAN ROUTE.

1. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Leaving Vancouver, their steamer enters Yokohama, and proceeds to Hongkong and Shanghai. Thence it returns to Vancouver calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama successively. It leaves once every four weeks.

2. Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.

Leaving San Francisco, the steamers of this Company enter Yokohama Via Honolulu (once per three trips) and proceed to Hongkong. Thence they sail homewardly to San Francisco calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu (once per three trips). They ply once every nine days.

3. North Pacific S. S. Company.

Leaving Tacoma every 18 days, their steamer enters Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai (if necessary) and thence returns to Tacoma calling at above mentioned ports.

4. Norddeutscher Lloyd.

This is the branch line of the Company.

Leaving Hongkong every four weeks, their steamer enters Yokohama by way of Nagasaki and Kobe and thence goes back to Hongkong calling at the same ports.

5. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

Leaving Hongkong ever four week, the steamer of this line enters Yokohama via Nagasaki and Kobe and thence goes back to Hongkong calling at the same ports.

6. Compagnie des Messageries Maritime.

a. Leaving Marseilles every four weeks their steamer enters Yokohama via Port-Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe, and thence gets back to Marseilles Calling at the same ports.

b. Leaving Marseilles every four weeks, the vessel enters Yokohama via Port-Said, Suez, Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Kobe omitting Bombay, and thence returns to Marseilles by the same route.



FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Geographical position and divisions.—The Empire of Japan is situated in the North Pacific to the east of the Continent of Asia, between the parallels of 22° and 51° N., and is geographically divided into the five great islands with adjacent islets; namely, Honshiu, the central and the largest; Kiushiu, the south-western; Shikoku, the southern; Hokkaido (Yezo), the most northerly and least developed, and Taiwan (Formosa) the most southerly and recently incorporated in the Empire. The former four are geographically sub-divided into 77 provinces and administratively into 1 Do-eho, 3 Fu and 43 Ken (prefectures) including Okinawa; and the latter one is under a special administration, its western part being divided into 3 Ken. Besides these five great islands, the Empire possesses Chishima (The Kurile Islands), the stepping stones between Hokkaido and Kamchatka of Asiatic Russia; the far distant Ogasawara-jima (The Bonin Islands), lying to the south-east of Honshiu; Riukiu (The Luchu Islands), scattered to

the south of Kiushiu; and the group of Hoko-to (The Pescadore Islands), in the channal, which divides Taiwan from China.

The following statement shows the name of provinces and prefectures.

Islands.	Provinces.		
Honshiu	Iga.	Ise.	Shima.
	Owari.	Mikawa.	Totomi.
	Suruga.	Kai.	Idsu.
	Sagami.	Musashi.	Awa.
	Kadsusa.	Shimosa.	Hitachi.
	Omi.	Mino.	Hida.
	Shinano.	Kodsuke.	Shimotsuke.
	Iwaki.	Iwashiro.	Rikuzen.
	Rikuchiu.	Mutsu.	Uzen.
	Ugo.	Wakasa.	Echizen.
	Kaga.	Noto.	Etchiu.
	Echigo.	Yamashiro.	Yamato.
	Kawachi.	Idsumi.	Settsu.
	Tanba.	Tango.	Tajima.
	Inaba.	Hoki.	Idsumo.
	Iwami.	Harima.	Mimasaka.
	Bizen.	Bitchiu.	Bingo.
	Aki.	Suwo.	Nagato. Kii.
Sado	Sado.		
Oki	Oki.		
Awaji	Awaji.		
Shikoku	Awa.	Sanuki.	Iyo.
Kiushiu	Chikuzen.	Chikugo.	Buzen.
Iki	Bungo.	Hizen.	Higo.
Tsushima	Hiuga.	Osumi.	Satsuma.
Hokkaido	Iki.		
	Tsushima.		
	Oshima.	Shiribeshi.	Ishikari.
	Teshio.	Kitami.	Iburi.
	Hidaka.	Tokachi.	Kushiro.
	Nemuro.		
Chishima	Chishima (The Kuriles 32 islands.)		
Riukiu	Okinawa (The Lu-chu 55 islands.)		
Taiwan	Taiwan.		
Ogasawara ...	(17 islands.)		

Prefectures.

Tokyo.	Kanagawa.	Saitama.	Chiba.
Ibaraki.	Tochigi.	Gumma.	Nagano.
Yamanashi.	Shizuoka.	Aichi.	Miye.
Gifu.	Shiga.	Fukui.	Ishikawa.
Toyama.	Niigata.	Fukushima.	Miyagi.
Yamagata.	Akita.	Iwate.	Aomori.
Kyoto.	Osaka.	Nara.	Wakayama.
Hyogo.	Okayama.	Hiroshima.	Yamagata.
Shimane.	Tottori.	Tokushima.	Kagawa.
Yehime.	Kochi.	Nagasaki.	Saga.
Fukuoka.	Kumamoto.	Oita.	Miyazaki.
Kagoshima.	Okinawa.	Hokkaido.	Taihoku.
Taichu.	Tainan.		

Climate. The climate of the country is generally mild and healthy, though the different portions have the different temperatures according to the influences of situation, the formation of land, the physical features of mountains, and the ocean streams.

The whole group of the islands being within the circuit of the north-eastern monsoon, is very warm in summer with the sultry wind, while in winter the north or north-western wind, the cold current from the Arctic Ocean through the Bhering Strait and along the coasts of Chishima and the eastern Hokkaido and the climatic influence of the Asiatic Continent make the north-eastern portion of the country intensely cold and snowy. But on the other hand, the warm currents

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

flowing from the equatorial region, one branch of which runs along the Pacific coasts of the Empire, and the other half of which enters into the Japan Sea through the Strait of Corea, mitigate the cold and violent monsoon and modify the climate of the south-western provinces as well as that of the whole country.

Area, Population and Coast-line. The total area of the Empire is estimated at 24,794 square ri, and the population, according to the census taken in December, 1894, was 41,388,313 excluding Taiwan, (Formosa) and Hokoto. The following table shows the area, population and coast-line of Honshiu and the other islands.

Islands.	Circum-ference.	Area. sq. ri.	Popula-tion.	Popu-lation per sq. rt.
				sq. rt.
Honshiu	2,475.46	14,571.12	31,384,670	2,154
Shikoku	675.81	1,180.67	2,907,280	2,325
Kiushiu	1,846.86	2,617.54	5,891,671	2,251
Hokkaido (The main islands)	628.51	5,061.90	379,067	62
The Kuriles. (32 islands)...	613.21	1,038.46		
Sado	53.90	56.33	112,290	1,993
Okî	75.97	21.89	34,861	1,593
Awaji	40.88	36.09	189,458	5,164
Iki	37.25	8.63	35,457	4,109
Tsushima	206.22	44.72	32,294	722
Riukiu group. (55 islands)	315.06	156.91	419,840	2,076
Ogasawara group (17 islands)	60.58	4.50	1,395	310
Taiwan (Formosa)	180.00	2,582.00	3,000,000	1,185
Hokoto (Pescadores) ...	—	—	—	—

Principal ports. At present, restrictions are placed on the foreign commerce and the settlement of foreigners in the Empire. Foreign vessels are admitted only

to certain ports, known as treaty ports, and foreigners have the privilege of residence only within the so-called foreign settlement, unless they obtain a special permission. But in 1894 a new treaty was signed with Great Britain, by which the law of extraterritoriality is to be abolished and the whole country is to be opened to foreign trade and residence. This treaty will not, however, come into force for five years yet, nor will it become valid, unless similar treaties be effected with the other powers within this period. The treaty ports or towns open to foreign trade are :—

Yokohama and Tokyo, on the Bay of Tokyo.

Kobe and Osaka on the Bay of Osaka.

Niigata, on the western coast of Honshiu.

Hakodate, on the Tsugaru Strait.

Nagasaki, on the south-western coast of Kiushiu.

Kelung, Tamsui, Takow, and Taiwan on the western coast of Taiwan.

The other principal ports are as follows:

The treaty ports.	The partially opened ports.	
Yokohama	Shimonoseki.	Hakata.
Kōbe	Kuchinotsu.	Karatsu.
Ōsaka	Misumi.	Fushiki
Niigata	Otaru.	Kushiro.
Nagasaki	Moji.	Yokkaichi.
Hakodate	Murolan.	
	Idsugahara.	
	Shishimi.	} only for Corea.
	Sasuna.	

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The treaty ports.	The partially opened ports.
	Miyatzu. Fushiki. Otaru. Naha only for China.

Foreign Routes. Between these ports, thousands of vessels ply, suppling the means of transportation of goods, mails and passengers. The following statements show the foreign routes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Ship Co.) and their connection with the steamers of foreign Steam Ship Companies:

The European Line. A regular monthly service between Yokohama, London and Antwerp has just been inaugurated by the Company. Steamers leave Yokohama on or about the 15th of every month, calling on the way at Kobe, Shimonoseki, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang (occasionally), Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles, taking through cargo to various ports on the continent of Europe.

This line is connected at Kobe and Yokohama with several other routes of the Company, which extend to China, Corea, America, Vladivostock, Otaru etc.

The American Line. The Company opened on the 1st August, 1896, a monthly service of steamers between Kobe and Yokohama and Seattle, U. S. A. via Honolulu, working in connection at Seattle with the Great Northern Railroad.

Through tickets and bills of lading between Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai, Vladivostock, and other principal ports of Japan, China, Corea, Strait Settlements, Java, Philipine Islands, America and Europe are issued on application.

The Australian Line. From the last October a regular monthly service was established by the Company between Australia and Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The Yokohama-Bombay Line. The Company's service on this route is maintained by the three fast steamers of over 3,000 tons gross register, which have an excellent accommodation for 1st Class passengers, leaving both ports every four weeks, and calling en routes at Kobe, Shimonoseki, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang (occasionally), Tuticorin (occasionally) and Colombo; on the homeward voyage Tuticorin is always called at while Shimonoseki is omitted.

This line connects at Hongkong with the Company's Vladivostock and Manila Lines, and at Kobe with the Shanghai, Newchwang, Tientsin, Vladivostock, Otaru, and various coasting lines.

The Yokohama-Shanghai Line. The Company maintains a weekly service between Yokohama and Shanghai. The steamers leave Yokohama every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Shanghai the following Tuesday, calling on the way at Kobe, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki. On the homeward voyage, they leave Shanghai either on Friday afternoon

or Saturday morning, and arrive at Yokohama the following Friday afternoon via the above mentioned intermediate ports.

At Yokohama connection is made with the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Companies; at Kobe, with the Company's own European, American and Yokohama-Bombay Lines; at Kobe and Nagasaki, with the Tientsin, the Newchang, the Vladivestock, the Luchu, the Manila, and the Otaru steamers; and at Nagasaki and Shanghai, with the Hongkong Vladivostock vessels.

The Hongkong-Vladivostock Line.—This line dispatching steamers every three weeks is one of the most favorite routes of foreign residents in the Far East during summer months. This route affords to travellers a good opportunity to visit many interesting ports, such as Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Jinsen, Nagasaki, Fusan and Gensan. During the height of winter, when the frozen harbour of Vladivostock makes navigation impracticable, a steamer continues to run between Hongkong, Shanghai, Jinsen, and Nagasaki. This Line connects with the Company's European and Bombay Lines at Hongkong, and at Hongkong, and Nagasaki, with the Shanghai line.

The Kobe-Vladivostock Line.—Starting from Kobe the steamer of this line calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, and Gensan and completes a round voyage every three weeks or thereabouts, passing through the Inland Sea on both the outward and homeward voyages. In midwinter, when

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

the harbour of Vladivostock is closed with ice and navigation rendered impracticable, Gensan (Corea) becomes the terminus of this line.

The Kobe-Newchwang Line. Newchwang, the only treaty port in the Liantong Peninsula, is the terminal point on this line, which is visited at an interval of every four weeks. The steamer calls on the way at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Tsushima, Fusan, Jinsen, Chefoo, and Taku.

The Kobe-Tientsin Line. On this route between Japan and Tientsin, the Company maintains a four weekly steamship communication. The steamer leaves each Port every four weeks and calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Fusan, Jinsen, and Chefoo.

The Yokohama Manila Line. A monthly service is maintained by the Company with first class steamships. The steamer calls at Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Foochow, Amoy and the principal ports in Formosa, but on the return voyage they stop only at Amoy and Hongkong.

Principal Cities and Towns. Throughout the country there exist large cities and towns to be called centres on account of their respective commercial or industrial relations, or on the point of communications. The following table shows principal towns and their populations in the Empire.

Towns and Populations.

Towns.	Provinces.	Populations.
Tokyo	Musashi	1,214,118
Osaka	Settsu	482,961
Kyoto	Yamashiro	817,230
Nagoya	Owari	194,796
Kobe	Settsu	153,383
Yokohama	Musashi	152,451
Kanazawa	Kaga	91,531
Hiroshima	Aki	91,479
Sendai	Rikuzen	78,771
Nagasaki	Hizen	65,374
Hakodate	Oshima	63,619
Kumamoto	Higo	62,432
Tokushima	Awa	61,387
Toyama	Etchiu	58,187
Fukuoka	Chikuzen	58,181
Kagoshima	Satsuma	54,189
Wakayama	Kii	55,726
Okayama	Bizen	51,665
Niigata	Echigo	49,700
Sakai	Idzumi	46,188
Fukui	Echizen	42,680
Shizuoka	Suruga	37,096
Matsuyama	Idzumo	35,407
Utsunomiya	Shimotsuke	35,847
Takamatsu	Sanuki	35,830
Kochi	Tosa	34,711
Matsuyama	Iyo	34,527
Otaru	Shiribeshi	34,259
Kofu	Kai	33,879
Akamagaseki	Nagato	33,545
Mayebashi	Kozuke	33,370
Gifu	Mino	32,773
Nawa	Riukiu	32,188
Morioka	Rikuchiu	32,125
Hiroshima	Mutsu	30,859
Nagono	Shinano	30,622
Ōtsu	Omi	30,574
Takaoka	Rikuchiu	30,397
Yamagata	Uzen	30,306

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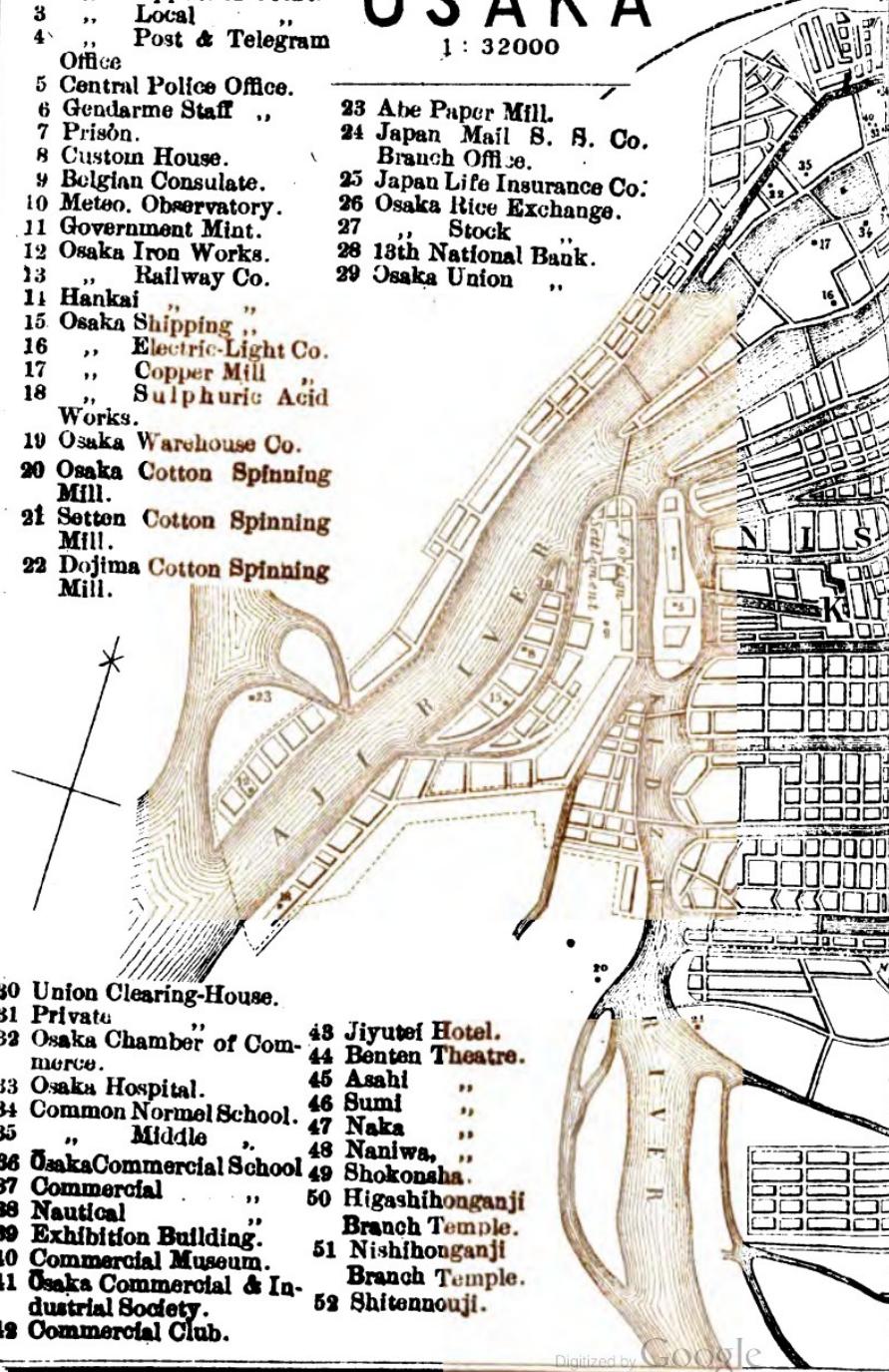
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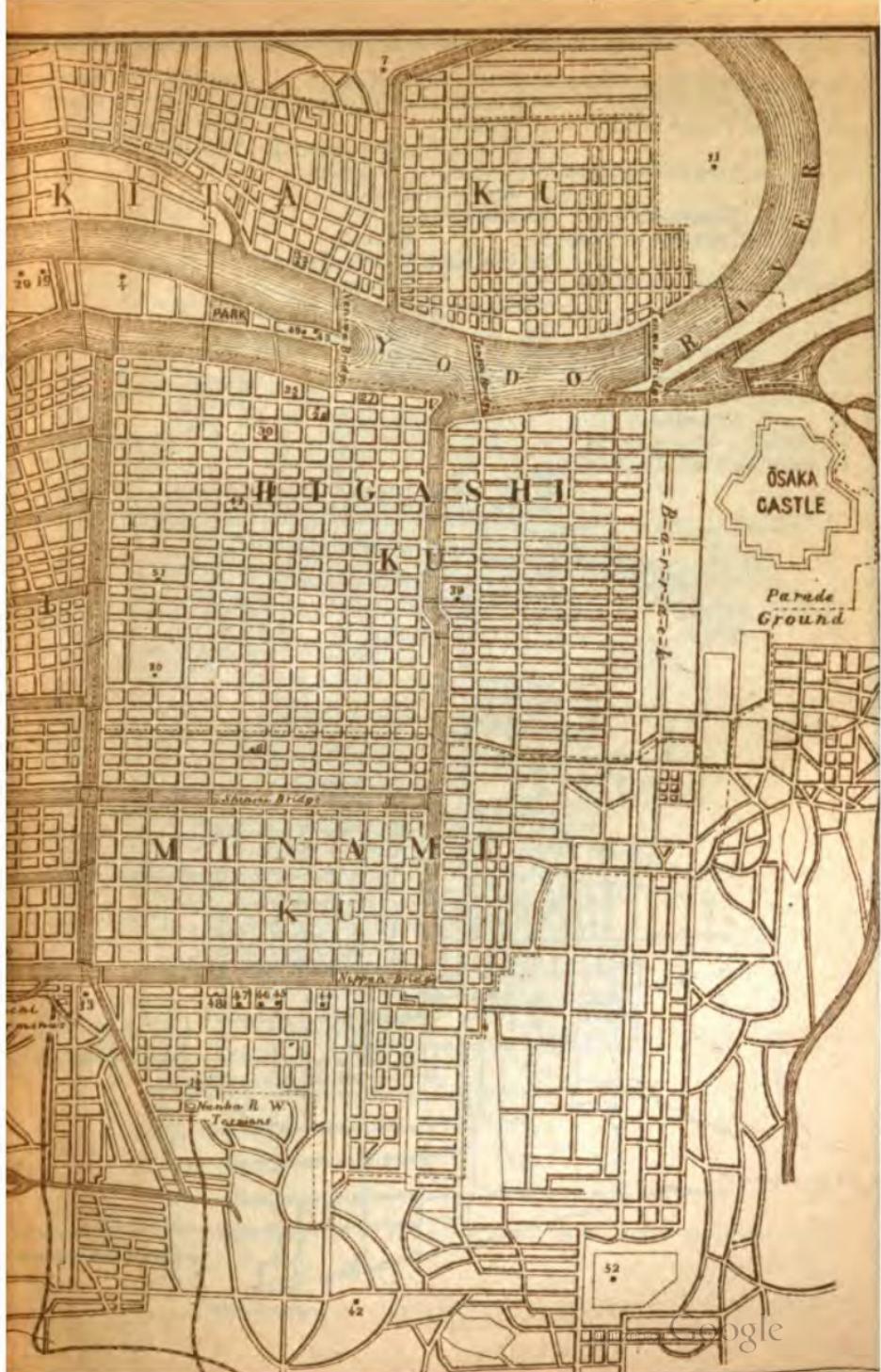
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- 1 Osaka Local Gov. Office
- 2 " Appeal of Court.
- 3 " Local "
- 4 " Post & Telegram Office
- 5 Central Police Office.
- 6 Gendarme Staff "
- 7 Prison.
- 8 Custom House.
- 9 Belgian Consulate.
- 10 Meteo. Observatory.
- 11 Government Mint.
- 12 Osaka Iron Works.
- 13 " Railway Co.
- 14 Hankai " Shipping "
- 15 " Electric Light Co.
- 16 " Copper Mill "
- 17 " Sulphuric Acid Works.
- 18 Osaka Warehouse Co.
- 19 Osaka Cotton Spinning Mill.
- 20 Setten Cotton Spinning Mill.
- 21 Dojima Cotton Spinning Mill.

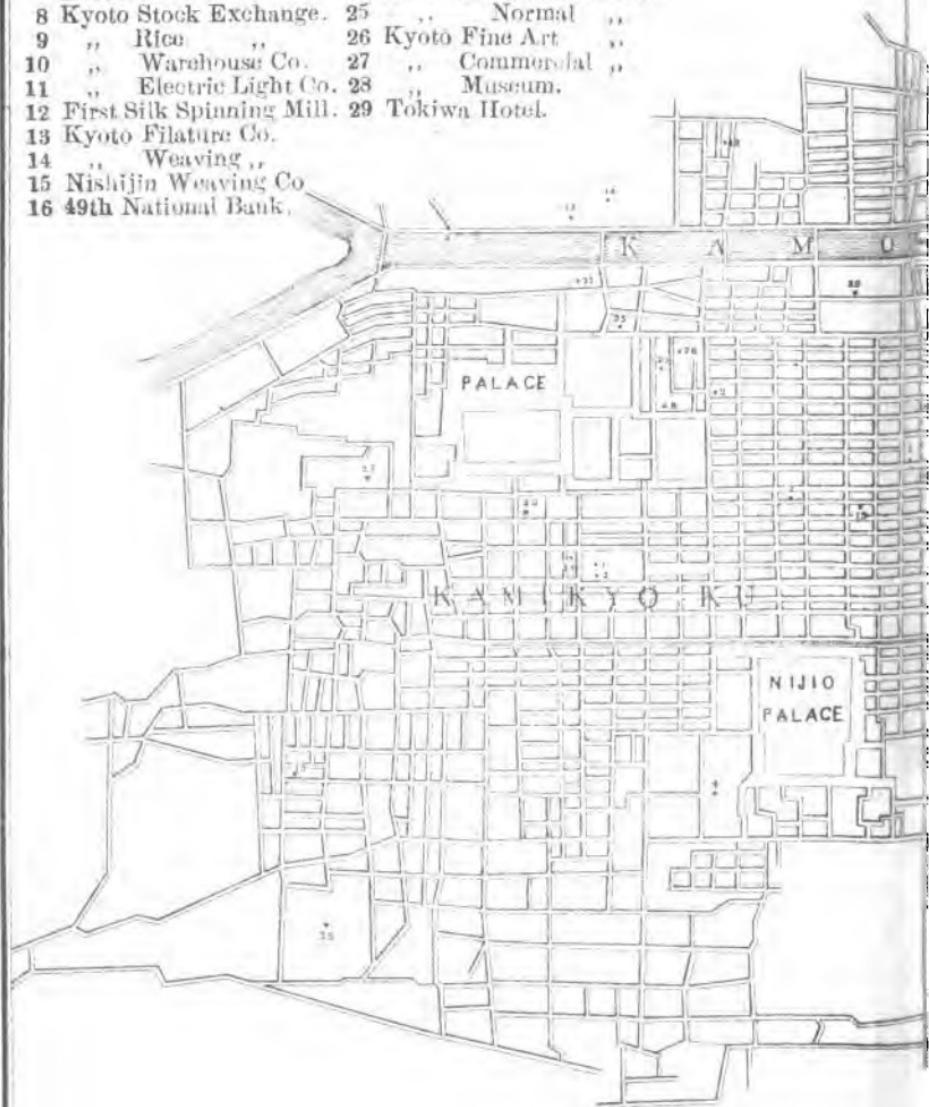
- 23 Abe Paper Mill.
- 24 Japan Mail S. S. Co. Branch Office.
- 25 Japan Life Insurance Co.
- 26 Osaka Rice Exchange.
- 27 " Stock "
- 28 13th National Bank.
- 29 Osaka Union "

- 30 Union Clearing-House.
- 31 Private
- 32 Osaka Chamber of Commerce.
- 33 Osaka Hospital.
- 34 Common Normal School.
- 35 " Middle "
- 36 Osaka Commercial School
- 37 Commercial
- 38 Nautical
- 39 Exhibition Building.
- 40 Commercial Museum.
- 41 Osaka Commercial & Industrial Society.
- 42 Commercial Club.
- 43 Jiyutei Hotel.
- 44 Benten Theatre.
- 45 Asahi "
- 46 Sumi "
- 47 Naka "
- 48 Naniwa, Shokonsha.
- 49 Higashihonganji Branch Temple.
- 50 Higashihonganji Branch Temple.
- 51 Nishihonganji Branch Temple.
- 52 Shitennouji.



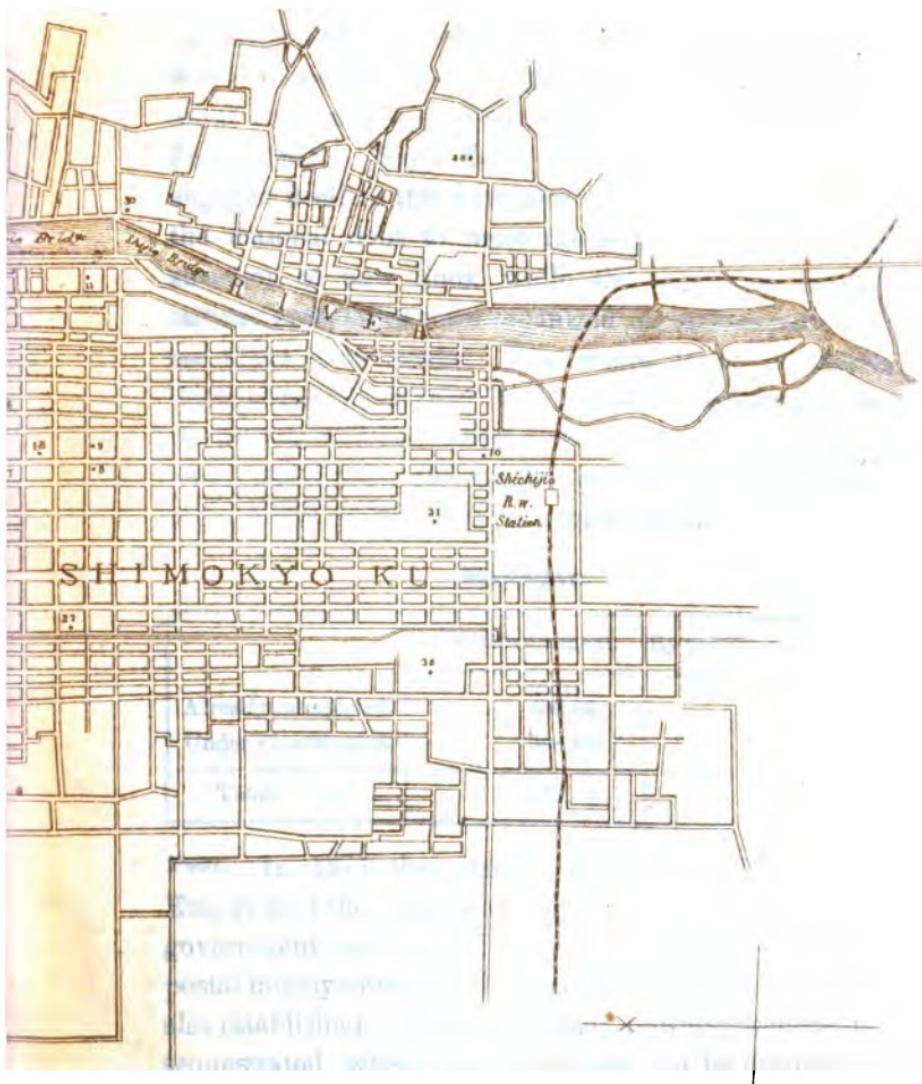


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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Kyoto Local Gov. Office. | 17 111th National Bank. | 30 Shijo Theatre |
| 2 " Local Court. | 18 Commercial & Industrial | 31 Higashihonganji. |
| 3 Central Police Office. | Bank. | 32 Nishihonganji. |
| 4 Prison. | 19 Kyoto Fine Art. Society. | 33 Kitanojiusha. |
| 5 Kyoto Post & Telegram | 20 Exhibition Building. | |
| Office. | 21 Kyoto Hospital. | |
| 6 Meteo. Observatory. | 22 Doshisha ". | |
| 7 Kyoto Chamber of Com- | 23 " School. | |
| merce. | 24 Common Middle School. | |
| 8 Kyoto Stock Exchange. | 25 " Normal " | |
| 9 " Rice | 26 Kyoto Fine Art " | |
| 10 " Warehouse Co. | 27 " Commercial " | |
| 11 " Electric Light Co. | 28 " Museum. | |
| 12 First Silk Spinning Mill. | 29 Tokiwa Hotel. | |
| 13 Kyoto Filature Co. | | |
| 14 " Weaving " | | |
| 15 Nishijin Weaving Co | | |
| 16 49th National Bank. | | |



KYOTO

1 : 36,000



KYOTO

Railway. The railways in this country are now being rapidly pushed forward. The first railway constructed was the line between Yokohama and Tokyo; it is 18 miles long and was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1872. Since then the government actively engaged itself in the extention of the railway, raising the national debt to meet the expenses for the construction of new lines, while the numerous private railway companies were organized in various parts and set about their works. The return taken in March 1896, states the railway lines already completed to be amounting to 2,118 miles—580 miles by the government, and 1,537 miles by the private companies—and 1,572 miles in the course of construction.

Railways.

	By Government.	By private companies.
Already completed.	<i>miles.</i> 580.86	<i>miles.</i> 1,537.44
Under construction.	898.80	673.39
Total.	979.66	2,210.83

Post. In 1871 the postal laws were executed in the Empire and the American system was adopted by the government and carried into force. The systems of postal money orders, savings banks, and parcel post were also established. There is no place, however remote and sequestrated, where the letters can not be despatched and delivered. As to the foreign mails, an agreement

for mutual exchange of letters was settled with the United States of America in 1873, and afterwards Japan has joined the Universal Postal Union, and now enjoys the equal benefits with the other allied countries. The following table shows the postal routes and the number of post-offices in the Empire.

Year.	Road.	Rail-ways.	Rivers.	Lakes.	Seas.	Post & tele-graph office.	Post office.
1893	11,548.57	1,794.09	miles. 127.09	miles. 12	miles. 16,646.83	535	3,169
1894	11,759.92	1,861.66	166.76	12	28,639.84	590	3,128
1895	11,676.82	2,004.86	166.76	12	24,512.34	638	3,080

Telegraph and Telephone. In 1869 the telegraphic line was, for the first time, constructed between Tokyo and Yokohama. It was then so rapidly extended, that at present it connects all the important towns of the Empire. As to the foreign telegraphs, there are three submarine cables connecting Nagasaki with Shanghai, Vladivostock, and Fusan. The Empire has entered into the International Telegraph Convention and has the accommodation and advantages of sending to and receiving from the contracted countries the messages.

The telephone exchange was also established lately ; and the great increase of the subscribers in Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka shows that the system will no doubt be adopted throughout the country. The telephone route and the number of telegraph offices are :—

Year.	Routes.	Extention.	Post and telegraph office.	Telegraph office.	Private office.
1893	8,455.11	9,920.99	534	32	64
1894	8,709.46	10,282.06	589	46	80
1895	8,846.05	11,502.19	638	42	80

Coinage. The Imperial Mint was established in Osaka in 1868. The Coinage Regulation was enacted in 1871 and new species of coins of round shape were issued. The present currency consists of gold, silver, nickel, and copper pieces. Besides these, there circulate government paper money, bank-notes issued by the National Banks, and convertible silver-notes issued by the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan). In counting, the decimal method was adopted with the *yen* as the unit, that is, one *yen* containes 10 ten *sen* pieces, ten *sen* 10 one *sen* pieces and one *sen* 10 one *rin* pieces. The gold coins and one *yen* silver coin are not restricted in payment, but it is not legally permitted that subordinate silver coins should exceed 10 *yen* in one payment, and that the nickel and copper coins, 1 *yen*. The varieties of gold, silver, and copper coins are shown below.

	Weight.	Alloy.
	<i>mōnme.</i>	
Gold Coin	20 yen price: 10 " " " 5 " " " 2 " " " 1 " " "	8.06900 4.44442 2.22221 0.88888 0.44444 90% of Gold & 10% of Copper " " " " " " " " " " " "

		Weight.	Alloy.
Silver Coin	1 yen price.	<i>momme.</i> 7.18848	90% of Silver & 10% of Cop.
Subordi- nate Silver Coin.	{ 50 sen .. 20 10 5	3.59424 1.43770 0.71885 0.35942	80% of Silver & 20% of Cop. " " " " " " " " "
Subordi- nate Nickel Coin.	5	1.24416	25% of Nickel & 75% of Cop.
Subordi- nate Cop- per Coin.	{ 2 1 1 1	3.80416 1.90008 0.95040 0.24192	" " " " " " " " "

The following table shows the comparative value of the foreign and domestic currency.

Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign
and Domestic Gold Coins.

Countries.	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
Great Britain	5 pounds	24.406
U."S. A."	Sovereign	4.881
" " "	Double Eagle	20.061
Germany	3 Dollars	3.009
France	20 Marks	4.779
Italy	100 Francs	19.354
Austro-Hungary	100 Lire	19.354
" "	4 Ducats	9.175
Belgium	8 Florins	3.871
Russia	20 Francs	3.871
Russia	1 Imp. (5 rubles) ...	3.999
Turkey	Ducat (3 rubles) ...	2.398
Bulgaria	500 Piasters	22.048
Servia	Gold Alexander (20 levs)	3.870
Roumania	20 Dinars	3.871
Finland	20 Led...	3.871
Egypt...	20 Markka...	3.871
Tunis	100 Piasters	4.957
Persia	"	11.700
	Toman (100 Shakis)..	2.296

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Countries.	Denomination of Gold Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of Japanese Gold Coin.
Luzon	Doubloon (4 Pesos)...	8.946
"	Escudo Deoro (2 Pesos) ...	1.972
"	Escudello Deoro (1 Peso) ...	0.985
Sweden	20 Crowns...	5.376
Norway	" ...	5.376
Denmark	" ...	5.376
Holland	Double Ducat ...	4.579
"	10 Florins ...	4.032
Spain	Doubloon (10 Escudo) ...	5.032
"	4 Escudo ...	2.018
Portugal	Crown ...	10.837
Peru	20 Soles ...	19.354
Mexico	20 Peso ...	19.740
"	Once Doubloon (16 Pesos) ...	15.787
Hindoo	Mohur (15 Rupees) ...	7.126
New Holland	2 Dollars ...	2.032
Brazil	20 Milreis ...	10.959
Hayti	10 Gourdes ...	9.677
Venezuela	20 Venezolano ...	19.354
Columbia Republic.	Double Condor (20 Peso) ...	19.354
Uruguay	Peso ...	1.086
Argentine Confederation...	Argentino ...	4.889
Argentine Confederation...	Medio Argentino ...	2.419
Solivia	Once ...	15.000
Chili	Condor (10 Peso) ...	9.151
"	Doubloon (5 Peso) ...	4.576
"	Excudo (2 Peso) ...	1.880
"	Peso ...	0.915
Greece	100 Drachma ...	19.354

**Table of the Comparative Value of the Foreign
and Domestic Silver Coins.**

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Dif- ferent Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Sil- ver Coin of the Empire.
Great Britain	Crown ... ... ...	... 1.078
" "	Florin ... ... ...	... 0.481
" "	Shilling ... ... ...	... 0.215
" "	6 Pence ... ... ...	... 0.107
United States	Trade Dollar ... ...	... 1.009
" "	Dollar ... ... ...	... 0.991
" "	20 Cents ... ... ...	... 0.185
" "	Dime ... ... ...	... 0.092
Germany	5 Marks ... ... ...	... 1.030
France	5 Francs ... ... ...	... 0.927
"	50 Centime ... ...	... 0.085
Italy	5 Lire ... ... ...	... 0.027
"	50 Centesimi ... ...	... 0.085
Switzerland	5 Francs ... ... ...	... 0.927
"	50 Centime ... ...	... 0.085
Belgium	5 Francs ... ... ...	... 0.027
"	50 Centime ... ...	... 0.085
Austro-Hungary	2 Florin ... ... ...	... 0.915
" "	20 Kreutzer ... ...	... 0.054
" "	Maria Theresia Thal- er ... ... ...	... 0.963
Russia	Rouble (100 Kopecks)	... 0.741
"	Poltinnick (50 Ko- pecks) ... ... ...	... 0.370
"	Tchotvertak 25 Ko- pecks ... ... ...	... 0.185
"	Abbasiss (20 Copecks)	... 0.084
"	Polish Florin ... ...	... 0.062
"	Griivnik (10 Kopecks)	... 0.041
"	Pietak (5 Kopecks) ...	... 0.121
Bulgaria	2 Lews ... ... ...	... 0.344
Servia	5 Dinar ... ... ...	... 0.927
Roumania	5 Ley ... ... ...	... 0.927
Finland	2 Markka ... ... ...	... 0.372
"	50 Penny ... ... ...	... 0.078
Egypt	10 Piastre ... ...	... 0.463
Tunis...	2 Piastre ... ...	... 0.239
Mauritius	20 Cent ... ... ...	... 0.076
Hong Kong	Dollar ... ... ...	... 0.999

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire. <i>yen.</i>
Hong Kong	20 Cent	0.179
Strait Colonies	20 Cent	0.179
Persia	Sachib-kerau	0.385
"	Banahat (10 Seahis) ...	0.192
"	Abbassis (4 Shahis) ...	0.077
Cochi	Trade Piaster	1.009
"	⁵⁰ Prastre	0.504
Dutch India	¹⁰⁰ Florin	0.094
Luzon	50 Centavos	0.481
Canada	50 Cent	0.443
Sweden	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Norway	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Denmark	2 Crown	0.494
"	50 Ore	0.123
Holland	Rixdollar (2½ florin) ...	0.973
"	Florin	0.389
"	25 Cent	0.094
Spain	Duro (2 Escudos) ...	0.963
"	Escudo (10 reals) ...	0.481
"	Peseta	0.173
"	Real	0.043
"	5 Peseta	0.927
Portugal	5 Testoon (500 Reis) ...	0.472
Peru	Sole	0.927
"	Dinero	0.092
Mexico	Peso (100 Centavos) ...	1.007
"	50 Centavos	0.503
India	Rupee	0.473
Greece	5 Drachmas	0.927
"	Lepte	0.085
Turkey	20 Piaster	0.822
New Holland	50 Cent	0.449
Antilles	6 Halfpence	0.036
Brazil	3 Milreis	0.963
"	500 Reis	0.240
Hayti	Gourde	0.927
Venezuela	Venezolano	0.927
"	2 Desimo	0.172
"	5 Centavo	0.042
Columbia Republic	Peso	0.929

Countries.	Denomination of the Silver Coins of Different Countries.	Changed to the Value of 1 yen Silver Coin of the Empire.
Uruguay"	2 Desimo	0.172
Peso	Peso	0.927
50 Centisimo ...	50 Centisimo ...	0.463
Argentine Confed. ...	Peso	0.927
" " "	50 Centavo ...	0.463
Bolivia	Bolivia	0.957
Chili	Peso	0.927
" " "	50 Centavo ...	0.463
" " "	1 Desimo ...	0.092

Weights and Measures. In the year 1885 the Government joined the Universal Metric Convention, and in 1891, the present system of weights and measures was established, adopting both old Japanese and foreign weights and measures. The original standard is under custody of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and two duplicate original standards are made, the one in the custody of the same minister, the other in the keeping of the Minister of Education. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce orders the local magistrate to make the local original standard in exact copy of the duplicate original standard; to be used as standard in the inspection of weights and measures.

The unit of measure being *shaku* and that of weight, *kwan*, the original material for standard is the bar and weight made of the composition of platinum and viidium; the ten thirty third of the length of space between the two standard marks cut on the surface of the bar at the temperature of 0.15° centigrade, is to be a *shaku*, and the fifteen-fourth of the mass of the weight is to be one *kwan*. Their denominations and scales are as follows:—

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**Comparative Table of the Weights and Measures
of the Empire and those of the Great Britain.**

Japanese Weight and Measure.		English Weight and Measure.					
Length.	Line.	Inch.	Foot.	Yard.	Pole.	Chain.	Mile.
1 Mo ... $\frac{1}{30,000}$ of Shaku	0.01431	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rin ... $\frac{1}{1,000}$ " "	0.14316	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Bu, ... $\frac{1}{100}$ " "	1.43166	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Sun ... $\frac{1}{10}$ " "	14.31665	1.19305	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shaku ... " "	143.16650	11.93054	0.99421	—	—	—	—
1 Jō ... " " 10 shaku	1431.66509	119.30542	9.94212	8.31404	—	—	—
1 Ken ... " " 6 "	—	—	5.96527	1.98842	—	—	—
1 Chi ... 960 shaku(60 ken)	—	—	357.91627	119.30642	21.69190	5.42297	—
1 Ri, 12960 shaku(36 chi)	—	—	12984.98572	4294.99512	780.90822	195.22705	2.44034
Area of Land.		—	—	Square Yard.	Rod.	Acre.	—
1 Shaku ... $\frac{1}{100}$ of Bu	—	—	0.03954	—	—	—	—
1 Gō ... $\frac{1}{10}$ of Bu	—	—	0.39538	—	—	—	—
1 Bu or Tsubo 6 shaku sq.	—	—	3.95383	—	—	—	—
1 Se ... " " 30 Bu	—	—	118.61486	—	—	—	—
1 Tan ... " " 300 Bu	—	—	1186.14860	0.98029	—	—	—
1 Da ... " " 3000 Bu	—	—	11861.48600	9.80288	2.45072	—	—

Japanese Weight and Measure.		English Weight and Measure.					
Superficial Area.	Square Line.	Square Inch.	Square Foot.	Square Yard.	—	—	—
1 Square Mō	0.00021	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Rīn	0.02050	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Bu	2.04966	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Sun...	204.96647	1.42858	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Shaku	20496.64672	142.88783	0.98846	—	—	—	—
1 " Jō	2049664.67220	14233.78321	98.84572	10.98286	—	—	—
Cubic Area. े	Cubic Line.	Cubic Inch.	Cubic Foot.	Cubic Yarl.	—	—	—
1 Gōtō Mō	0.00003	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Rīa	0.00293	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " ... Bu	2.93443	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Sun	2934.43317	1.69817	—	—	—	—	—
1 " Shaku	293433.17300	1698.16749	0.98846	—	—	—	—
1 " Jō	—	1698167.48780	982.73591	36.39763	—	—	—
Capacity.	Gill.	Pint.	Quart.	Gallon.	Peck.	Bushel.	—
1 Shaku .. $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1 Shō	0.12705	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Gō .. $\frac{1}{10}$ "	1.37050	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Shō... 64837 Cubic Bu	12.70508	8.17627	1.58814	—	—	—	—
1 To... ... 10 Shō	127.05084	81.76271	15.88138	3.97034	—	—	—
1 Koku ... 100 Shō	1270.50840	817.62710	158.81355	39.70339	19.85169	4.96292	—

Weight.	Grain.	Troy Penny Weight.	Troy Ounce.	Troy Pound.	A. V. Dram.	A. V. Ounce.	A. V. Pound.
1 Mô $\frac{1}{1000}$ of 1 Kwan.	0.05797	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Rm $\frac{1}{100}$ " "	0.57871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Fun $\frac{1}{10000}$ " "	5.78713	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Momme $\frac{1}{1000}$ " "	57.87130	2.41130	—	—	2.11643	—	—
10 Momme " " "	578.71308	24.11305	1.20565	—	21.16437	1.322877	—
100 " " " "	211.13045	12.05652	1.00471	911.63366	13.22773	1.322773	—
1 Kwan " " " "	5787.13081	120.56523	10.04710	2116.43860	132.27729	8.26733	—
1 Km... " 160 Momme	—	—	—	338.62988	21.16437	1.32277	—

The following table showing the comparative scales against the weights and measures of the metric system is acknowledged to be legal.

Measure of Length.		Area of Land.	
Meter.	Shaku.	Are.	Bu.
Mô	0.00003	0.00030	0.00033
Ria	0.00030	0.03300	0.00331
Bu	0.00033	0.33000	0.03306
Sun	0.00030	Bu or Tsubo.	0.03306
Shaku.	0.00000	Se ...	0.99174
Jô...	0.00003	33.00000	9.91736
Ken	0.00000	Tan ...	99.17355
Chô	1.81818	Chô ...	99.17355
Ria...	109.09091		
	8977.27373		

Length.

Mō	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{10,000}$	of Shaku	Jō	...	...	10 Shaku
Rin	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{1,000}$	" "	Ken	...	6	"
Bu	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{100}$	" "	Chō	...	260	" (60 ken)
Sun	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$	" "	Ri	...	12960	" (36 chō)
Shaku									

Area of Land.

Shaku	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{100}$	of Bu	Se	...	...	...	30 Bu
Gō	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{10}$	" "	Tan	...	...	...	300 "
Bu, or Tsubo	...	...	6 Shaku sq.			Chō	...	...	...	3,000 "

Measure of Capacity.

	Litre.		Sho.
Shaku	...	0.01804	Centilitre
Gō	...	0.18039	Decilitre
Shō	...	1.80391	Litre
To	...	18.30907	Decalitre
Koku	...	180.39068	Hectolitre

Measure of Weight.

	Gramme.		Momme.
Mō	...	0.00375	Miligramme
Rin	...	0.03750	Centigramme
Fun	...	0.37500	Decigramme
Momme	...	3.75000	Gramme
Kwan	...	3750.00000	Decagramme
Kin	...	60.00000	Hectogramme
			Kilogramme

Agriculture and Mining. Agriculture is the leading pursuits of the people from early times and in the greater part of the cultivated area rice, the principal food-crops, wheat, barley, and soya-beans are raised. Mulberries, the only food of silk-worm, from which silk, the principal product of the Empire, is obtained, are planted everywhere. Tea, the second largest export product, is mainly cultivated in the south of Honshiu and in

Taiwan (Formosa.). Camphor also forms one of the important exports of the Empire.

The mineral wealth of the Empire is great, but some more improvement is needed in the art of mining. The coal production is rapidly increasing, especially in Kiushiu and Hokkaido. The growth of iron industry is somewhat slow; but it seems to be promising in future. The quantity of silver production has been steadily rising. Copper and antimony are also among the principal exports of the Empire.

Industry. The industrial pursuit in the Empire may be classified into those of original and those of introduced. The original industries which existed from early times are those of ceramics, weavings, embroideries, lacquer works, paper industry, metallic industry, leather works, wood and bamboo works, carvings, camphor producing, vegetable wax producing, salt making, sugar making, sake brewing, soy brewing, oil producing, tobacco making, indigo ball producing, and raw silk producing. These industries seem to have been first introduced from Corea or China, but the lapse of several hundred years obliterated the original trace. Their scope of working is generally small, being worked with rude and simple instruments, and especially in the fine arts industry pertaining chiefly to the individual hand-work. The process of manufacturing is very tedious, but the tastes and magnificence of arts peculiar to this country are acknowledged and admired throughout the world.

The introduced industries are those lately brought over from Europe and America. Their principal ones are cotton spinning, glass works, brick making, preparation of drugs and chemicals, cement works, wine brewing, woolen manufacture, ship-building, machinery, match, foreign paper and soap manufactures. These industries are generally carried on in a large scale employing the vast number of workmen, and utilizing water and steam powers. According to the latest return (1894), the total number of factories belonging to companies and individual persons is 5,985—1,098 of them being provided with steam engines, 1,190 with hydraulic engines, and 221 with both steam and hydraulic engines. The following table gives the particulars:

Factories where Steam Power used	{ Number of Factories ... 1,098. " " Engins ... 1,808. Horse Power 32,858.2
Factories where Water Power used	{ Number of Factories ... 1,090. " " Engins ... 1,452. Horse Power 2,428.2
Factories where both Steam and Water Power used.	{ Number of Factories 221. Steam power { Number of engine. 272. " " Horse Power... ... 3,451.1 Water power { Number of Mills ... 488. " " Horse Power... ... 2,293.
Number of Factories where neither steam nor water powers used.	... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,596.

Commerce. For many centuries, the commerce of the Empire was confined within the islands, owing to the

exclusive policy of the government, and even in this internal trade, the inconveniences of transportation and communication impeded its free developement. But the recent opening of trade with Europe and America, has abruptly changed the condition of commerce, and at present the trade with foreign countries seems to grow year by year. The projects formed by the people and the encouragements given by the government during these twenty years, together with the advantages derived from the establishment of banks, clearing houses, exchanges, markets, commercial firms, and corporations, greatly extended the scope of business enterprise of the Empire. The chamber of commerce is under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and we have now the following 48 chambers,

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Name of Chambers.	Situation of Chambers.	No. of Members.	Number of Special Members.	Name of Presidents.
Tōkyō Chamber of Commerce.	Tōkyō city ...	50	5	Y. Shibusawa.
Kyōto	" "	40	6	K. Hamaoza.
Osaka	" "	50	10	M. Doi.
Nakai	" "	30	-	S. Fujimoto.
Kōbe	" "	40	7	K. Yamamoto.
Yokohama	" "	40	-	Z. Hara.
Ōsue	Otsu town ...	25	-	R. Murata.
Kanazawa	" "	30	3	I. Kameda.
Hiroshima	Hiroshima city ...	30	3	T. Kirbara.
Nagoya	Nagoya city ...	35	4	M. Okuda.
Gifu	Gifu city ...	30	4	J. Watanabe.
Kōchi	Kōchi city ...	36	3	T. Matsunura.
Hakata	Fukuoka city ...	30	4	K. Ogawa.
Sendai	Sendai city ...	30	1	K. Endō.
Akamagasaki	Akamagasaki city ...	30	5	T. Matsuo.
Kumamoto	Kumamoto city ...	40	2	T. Okazaki.
Shinzuoka	Shinzuoka city ...	30	-	G. Kitamura.
Okazaki	Okazaki town ...	30	-	G. Ono.
Onomichi	Onomichi town ...	20	-	K. Hashimoto.
Okayama	Okayama city ...	30	3	S. Kigawa.
Ōgaki	Ōgaki town... ...	30	-	W. Yasuda.
Toyohashi	Toyohashi city ...	20	-	H. Miura.
Hamamatsu	Hamamatsu city ...	35	-	B. Tsurumi.
Toyama	Toyama city ...	30	-	Z. Sekino.
Yokkaichi	Yokkaichi town... ...	30	6	M. Iijima.
Tsu	Tsu city ...	20	2	S. Kawagita.

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Continued.—

Kagoshima	"	Kagoshima city	...	80	M. Miyasato.
Kuwana	"	Kuwana town	...	25	S. Hashizume.
Tochigi	"	Tochigi town	...	30	S. Ishizuka.
Utsunomiya	"	Utsunomiya town	...	30	Y. Shinozuka.
Fukui	"	Fukui city	...	30	T. Washida.
Chita	"	Handa town	...	30	J. Amano.
Aomori	"	Aomori town	...	30	S. Watanabe.
Nagasaki	"	Nagasaki city	...	30	G. Matsuda.
Mitsuyye	"	Mitsuyye city	...	30	K. Matsumoto.
Hachijōji	"	Hachijōji town	...	30	C. Yoshida.
Fushimi	"	Fushimi town	...	25	K. Itō.
Takasaki	"	Takasaki town	...	30	J. Nakajima.
Hakodate	"	Hakodate city	...	35	K. Hirade.
Otaru	"	Otaru city	...	25	K. Yamada.
Uyeda	"	Uyeda town	...	30	T. Kurozawa.
Takaoka	"	Takaoka city	...	30	D. Sugano.
Mito	"	Mito city	...	30	O. Otaka.
Niigata	"	Niigata city	...	30	C. Suzuki.
Ota	"	Ota town	...	20	O. Tachikawa.
Saga	"	Saga city	...	30	
Yamagata	"	Yamagata city	...	25	
Awa	"	Tokushima city	...	50	

CHAPTER II. FOREIGN TRADE.

It is now about forty years since the conclusion of treaties with the United States of America, Great Britain, Russia, Holland and France; but the whole number of treaty powers has been increased to twenty. The friendly relation with each of these powers is becoming more intimate, while the trade is pressing forward in prosperous condition. The statistics of the foreign trade of the Empire for the last 20 years are :—

Table of the Comparison of the Total Value of Imported and Exported Commodities.

Year.	Imported.			Exported.			Grand Total.
	Foreign Production.	Home Production.	Total.	Home Production.	Foreign Production.	Total.	
1868	19,693,072	yen	10,693,072	yen	15,553,773	yen	16,553,473
1869	29,783,633	—	20,783,633	—	12,908,978	—	12,908,978
1870	33,741,637	—	33,741,637	14,543,013	—	—	14,543,013
1871	21,916,728	—	21,916,728	17,968,609	—	—	17,968,609
1872	26,174,816	—	26,174,815	17,026,647	—	—	17,026,647
1873	34,097,390	—	28,107,390	21,142,015	490,126	21,635,441	43,201,452
1874	23,459,502	2,242	23,461,814	18,782,321	534,985	19,317,306	49,742,831
1875	29,975,552	728	29,975,528	17,968,006	645,105	18,611,111	42,779,120
							48,596,738

FOREIGN TRADE.

1876	23,964,541	138	23,064,679	27,225,295	486,233	27,711,528	51,676,206
1877	27,120,093	810	27,420,908	22,977,225	357,296	23,346,521	50,769,425
1878	32,834,946	40,488	32,874,834	25,565,059	270,481	25,988,140	85,862,974
1879	32,835,795	116,707	32,953,002	27,505,669	327,426	28,175,770	61,128,773
1880	36,620,415	5,185	36,626,601	27,418,346	444,328	28,395,387	65,021,488
1881	31,128,125	63,120	31,191,246	30,282,564	330,655	31,058,888	62,250,134
1882	29,441,453	5,141	29,446,594	37,448,338	273,413	37,721,751	67,168,345
1883	28,431,939	12,902	28,444,842	35,809,612	458,408	36,268,020	64,712,861
1884	29,626,782	45,866	49,672,647	33,055,662	805,808	33,871,466	63,544,113
1885	29,927,498	29,370	29,356,968	36,146,701	994,991	37,146,691	66,503,659
1886	32,039,748	68,684	32,168,432	48,003,798	872,515	48,876,333	81,044,446
1887	44,276,327	27,924	44,304,252	51,547,407	860,274	52,407,681	96,411,433
1888	65,416,235	38,997	65,445,234	64,891,683	813,827	65,705,510	131,160,744
1889	66,041,584	62,182	66,108,767	69,306,894	753,812	70,060,706	136,164,472
1890	81,670,554	68,220	81,728,581	55,791,847	811,659	56,008,576	138,382,980
1891	62,880,671	46,598	62,927,268	48,738,054	789,219	79,529,292	142,454,541
1892	71,276,942	49,137	71,326,079	90,404,735	698,019	91,102,954	162,428,833
1893	88,187,629	69,543	88,247,172	88,950,014	762,850	89,912,865	177,970,036
1894	117,371,361	110,574	117,481,955	112,171,175	1,074,911	113,246,086	230,728,042
1895	129,063,294	177,281	129,260,578	134,991,030	1,121,148	136,112,178	265,372,756

Note : Since the year 1888, the value of commodities is given in silver yen, the value of importations from gold countries being converted into silver at the average rate of exchange.

The trade of the last 3 years may be thus divided among the treaty ports :—

Years.	Yokohama.		Kobe.		Osaka.		Nagasaki.		Hakodate.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1882.	\$5,369,589,460	36,305,009,010	24,968,971,60	41,294,276,390	1,213,891,820	6,904,997,160	3,226,061,150	3,524,199,170	639,639,770	24,382,970
1884.	73,015,678,180	50,447,371,840	39,438,111,050	56,910,603,150	784,367,800	4,014,813,390	3,558,711,100	5,413,747,620	608,473,840	55,330,880
1886.	\$4,701,639,610	56,005,829,780	38,307,953,1530	63,098,426,700	1,124,869,580	2,621,261,490	4,244,197,800	6,370,688,350	749,388,160	160,361,880

The following is the total value of commodities exported to and imported from foreign countries during the past 5 years.

FOREIGN TRADE.

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Table showing the Total value of Commodities Exported to Various Foreign Countries in Each Year from 1891 to 1895.

Countries	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
To Australia	1,281,103,910	1,069,065,780	890,587,440	781,658,690	757,101,440
" Austria	450,625,570	466,186,560	322,192,200	341,932,200	291,566,220
" Belgium	181,944,250	19,479,580	226,294,040	50,125,110	69,375,900
" British America	1,986,169,230	2,111,686,560	1,720,559,420	1,088,407,020	1,342,666,660
" British India	4,359,236,000	3,688,158,890	2,471,079,160	1,422,289,000	987,995,000
" China	9,135,108,660	8,813,987,380	7,714,420,080	6,358,859,580	5,825,851,480
" Corea	3,881,476,960	2,865,111,580	1,301,242,870	1,410,699,060	1,466,039,840
" Denmark	5,347,280	1,125,400	1,377,000	365,000	846,000
" France	22,006,886,030	19,498,776,220	19,551,976,340	18,098,693,590	5,120,075,290
" Germany	3,340,017,750	1,517,648,890	1,380,044,040	1,346,762,170	1,456,596,170
" Great Britain	7,883,091,340	5,950,197,940	4,995,974,460	3,921,752,880	5,633,136,900
" Hawaii	393,689,040	813,908,170	197,522,690	62,136,710	66,482,170
" Holland	283,832,890	186,871,300	140,583,200	19,550,180	15,300,980
" Hong Kong	18,362,802,920	16,199,480,730	688,874,710	13,288,540,060	2,578,694,990
" Italy	8,550,735,950	2,900,889,620	631,907,680	1,254,330,560	754,779,580
" Peru	7,180,340	—	821,650	1,011,000	—
" Philippine Islands	194,831,660	220,586,840	120,416,980	96,530,690	117,459,500
" Portugal	—	—	85,600	—	441,500
" Russia	1,828,745,620	1,020,348,980	621,828,520	585,695,440	315,826,900
" Siam	7,930,440	2,953,400	6,402,750	8,485,600	1,006,000
" Spain	48,422,630	52,307,110	6,848,650	3,160,950	12,731,670
" Sweden & Norway	185,000	576,000	166,450	2,863,780	416,900

Continued --

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Silver Yen.				
To Switzerland ..	467,718,110	703,021,000	227,141,230	157,558,660	259,036,320
" Turkey ..	62,215,790	16,744,450	7,610,830	43,646,380	2,916,090
" U. S. of America ..	54,028,950,200	43,828,557,060	27,730,458,310	88,674,771,360	27,795,754,840
" Other Countries ..	\$75,639,310	777,620,090	1,195,295,180	783,068,190	1,043,518,360

Table showing the Total Value of Commodities Imported from Various Foreign Countries in Each Year from 1891 to 1895.

Countries.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
From Australia ..	1,081,725,050	534,763,350	319,034,260	272,787,150	228,843,700
Austria ..	25,121,180	19,819,700	24,208,880	10,265,480	27,611,270
Belgium ..	2,066,244,730	1,201,120,780	935,000,830	751,537,450	688,958,400
British America ..	13,717,770	45,394,830	16,629,040	30,754,460	20,835,330
" Britain India ..	12,001,810,520	10,560,448,310	8,679,029,050	7,662,003,810	5,614,078,510
" China ..	22,985,144,470	19,511,506,670	17,095,974,880	12,509,410,420	8,798,428,110
" Corea ..	2,925,399,780	2,183,313,190	1,999,438,760	3,046,839,960	4,032,922,220
Denmark ..	8,319,950	3,881,760	2,143,070	6,157,680	41,914,060

Continued—

FOREIGN TRADE.

From France	... 5,180,134,760	4,348,047,610	8,805,977,290	8,620,500,440	2,884,025,380
" Germany	... 12,233,158,880	7,903,542,210	7,318,133,610	6,375,048,230	5,127,475,720
" Great Britain	... 45,172,110,850	42,189,873,620	27,929,628,470	20,789,332,070	19,996,050,800
" Hawaii	... 2,113,440	6,147,780	3,689,570	647,540	26,343,420
" Holland	... 61,535,280	30,173,780	82,618,970	17,600,130	44,840,810
" Hong-Kong	... 8,078,189,520	8,999,718,100	8,238,071,130	6,985,722,570	5,089,603,250
" Italy	... 148,465,180	170,339,830	86,578,310	69,674,930	111,887,210
" Peru	... 3,377,940	433,320	2,035,220	6,032,290	5,349,230
" Philippine Isl.	... 1,220,744,550	1,698,818,670	567,133,470	475,123,580	228,480,620
" Portugal	... 7,173,240	4,329,040	6,125,570	6,049,940	6,431,080
" Russia	... 1,417,658,420	1,173,774,270	1,871,113,470	835,395,120	884,620,670
" Siam	... 143,054,20	618,859,1,0	54,390,520	4,381,880	28,471,900
" Spain	... 47,148,030	43,463,350	48,164,950	33,155,840	63,601,890
" Sweden and Norway	... 208,335,230	18,623,320	7,679,340	49,816,240	6,392,560
" Switzerland	... 1,040,211,520	629,207,600	6,697,301,190	713,650,160	549,970,350
" Turkey	... 5,564,390	8,445,240	8,992,040	813,720	436,980
" U. S. of America	9,276,360,350	9,982,558,440	6,090,408,400	5,988,053,560	6,840,047,990
" Other Countries	... 9,957,645,880	6,694,350,540	2,916,340,120	867,820,830	1,640,126,420

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total value of specie and bullion, exported to and imported from foreign countries in 1895 was estimated thus:—

Exports.

to	<i>Silver yen.</i>
British India	18,841,614.960
China	1,241,153.380
Corea	1,360,800.000
Germany	127,389.890
Great Britain	2,791,777.880
Hong-Kong	3,135,596.000
Russia in Asia	361.660
U. S. of America	344.970
Other Countries	302,660.000
Total	27,301,698.640

Imports.

from	<i>Silver yen.</i>
Australia	79,886.200
British India	1,316,343.480
China	70,685.090
Corea	1,615,247.880
French India	400,000.000
Great Britain	1,593,721.900
Hong-Kong	304,499.950
U. S. of America	483,779.930
Other countries	.....
Total	5,874,164.430

The following tables show the total value of the principal commodities of exports and imports during past three years.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports	Total Trade.
1895	136,112,178	129,260,578
1894	113,246,086	117,481,955
1893	89,712,865	88,257,172

Principal commodities Exported.				Principal commodities Imported.			
	1895.	1894.	1893.		1895.	1894.	1893.
Raw silk	47,866,257	39,353	156,28,167,411	Raw cotton	24,304,814	19,103,923	15,294,898
Green tea	8,451,984	7,669,190	7,420,371	White sugar	7,645,865	8,689,748	7,937,305
Habutai	7,354,490	7,254,478	5,553,604	Cotton yarn	7,702,975	7,977,396	7,284,243
Rice	7,207,346	5,593,152	5,001,158	Steam-ship	4,700,555	8,202,549	8,865,428
Silk handkerchief	5,339,955	3,628,129	3,899,646	Rice	4,553,096	8,413,148	3,264,842
Mittches	4,672,812	3,795,637	3,537,774	Kerosene	4,303,929	5,135,332	4,401,041
Coal	4,426,400	3,917,266	2,647,084	Brown sugar	4,074,241	4,55,848	3,514,720
Mats for Floor	3,461,370	1,965,493	1,723,383	Mouseline de Laine	3,633,468	3,150,823	2,306,506
Manufactured cop-				Woollen cloths	3,120,308	816,829	1,120,207
pers	2,123,707	1,945,456	1,603,607	Gray shirtings	3,071,496	2,935,034	3,315,124
Porcelain and Earthen wares	1,955,060	1,484,854	1,577,191	Beans, Peas and Pulse	2,554,764	2,977,295	3,446,636
Copper-slab	1,693,377	1,155,863	931,802	Iron Bar and Rod	2,098,684	1,839,034	975,787

Continued.—

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

	Principal commodities Imported.					yen.
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	
Silk-piece-goods	1,643,356	1,175,622	521,389	Spinning Machine-		
Carpets, Hemp or	1,635,903	1,134,073	391,989	ry and its Parts.	1,895,195	2,855,321
cotton	1,526,832	1,023,956	1,308,661	Blankets	1,509,425	1,912,013
Oamphor	1,515,464	1,576,381	1,201,182	Iron nail	572,808	811,023
Waste-silk	1,387,643	743,399	378,349	Materials of Rail	1,278,056	1,332,638
Straw-plaits	1,347,256	1,632,211	1,581,592	way	1,253,343	881,805
Noshi-silk	1,340,534	1,739,435	2,033,820	Locomotive-en-		147,641
Copper-Ingots	1,327,512	571,712	211,422	gines & Parts of.	1,563,695	1,580,273
Cotton-piece-goods	1,083,213	797,539	708,992	Wool	1,136,951	517,197
Laquered ware	1,034,479	955,530	63,176	Leather...	1,092,822	425,129
Cotton yarn	996,030	1,162,453	1,426,781	Plate Ions	1,058,794	598,841
Cuttle-fish	982,710	717,039	641,758	Flannels	961,332	889,185
Dust-coal	894,019	925,890	454,479	Woolen Yarn	308,834	1,389,714
Silk-manufactures,				Oil-cakes	951,035	456,644
European Umbrel-				Cannon...	583,501	513,930
has	735,207	746,068	589,272	Ruit	946,029	822,195
Chijimi (Cotton	585,909	1,067,573	589,970	Watch	339,486	599,893
grapes)	523,279	669,803	530,304	Italian cloths	126,531	1,209,205
Fish oil...	"	"	"	Coal	923,023	404,646
Shitake (Mash-	"	"	"	Cotton satins	921,741	472,757
room)	"	"	"	Flax, Hemp yarn.	853,080	81,707
	522,945	573,511	668,855		784,302	1,254,805
					708,653	842,452
						130,716
						198,661

FOREIGN TRADE.

Continued.

Sea-weeds ...	514,275	467,285	766,573	Buffalo and Cow's Hides... ...	695,985	394,892	412,667
Paper ware ...	506,933	303,795	201,369	Aniline Dyes ...	682,138	543,494	405,047
Papers ...	457,761	338,295	337,926	Pig Iron ...	673,766	743,555	446,477
Kantens or colle Vegetable... ...	449,271	495,626	682,140	Flax, Hemp & Jute Carriages of Rail-	645,841	537,925	326,337
Bamboo ware ...	417,094	298,246	258,235	way and parts of	643,217	155,100	152,857
Sake (wine) ...	415,334	186,101	55,353	Gunny Bags... ...	606,306	171,281	105,108
Cotton Flannels ...	400,520	221,918	281,151	Iron Pipes & Tubes	604,753	484,086	122,886
Rams ...	399,519	319,416	424,156	Indigo, Dry... ...	581,370	329,861	444,208
Wooden wares ...	398,350	280,754	268,623	Sesame and other	576,485	328,772	301,211
Awabi (shell-fish)	396,800	445,571	386,209	seeds ...			
Ginseng... ...	373,648	439,798	289,715	Raw-silk, cocoons,			
Scrubs ...	366,010	292,349	352,486	Floss-silk etc. ...	529,264	163,637	61,491
Glass-Ware ...	346,477	258,957	209,140	Cotton Drills ...	519,972	172,599	64,804
Vegetable-Ware ...	334,847	562,135	383,766	Cotton on the seeds	517,283	506,838	856,673
Iriko (Beche de Mer) ...	316,909	294,324	281,624	White shirting ...	505,720	337,607	168,305
Dust tea ...	308,017	248,015	195,506	Steel ...	503,571	362,366	296,012
Sulphur ...	296,136	244,542	238,632	Sheet zinc ...	500,863	426,854	339,027
Antimony ...	289,935	254,261	183,854	Sole Leather	497,774	281,782	215,702
Bamboo ...	283,138	188,964	129,737	Cotton Velvets	486,017	700,151	489,665
Furs ...	262,902	111,393	123,246	Paper ...	477,377	405,185	245,927
Timber, Wood & Planks ...	261,532	275,822	212,119	Iron ware ...	452,635	651,195	451,667
Gall-nuto ...	229,494	56,488	65,452	Alcohol... ...	440,905	174,186	379,476
Bronze ware ...	183,689	183,291	190,501	Steam Boilers Engines & parts			

Continued:-

	Principle commodities Exported.				Principle commodities Imported.			
	1895.	1894.	1893.	yen.	1895.	1894.	1893.	yen.
Shrimps ...	222,822	171,781	203,566	yen.	43,925	21,156	157,959	yen.
Tobacco leaf ...	216,613	259,675	65,768	of	419,053	840,640	742,817	Chlorate of Potash
Cotton-gin ...	197,682	98,499	140,796	Turkey-reds...	418,791	225,285	365,697	...
Menthhol Crystal ...	167,411	143,107	54,966	Flour	406,855	619,009	319,669	...
Manganese ...	196,599	198,810	112,884	Chinizes or Print	386,365	521,697	635,903	...
Flour ...	161,848	141,455	31,932	ed cotton ...	328,942	111,304	116,147	Cotton Threads ...
Pierced cocoons ...	176,503	216,884	264,249	Cotton Threads ...	314,829	222,771	174,676	...
Raw cotton ...	171,927	119,154	75,613	Wine	352,678	352,678	352,678	Tin-plate
Beer and other				Lead	314,044			...
Liquors ...	132,712	82,596	13,795	Dynamo electric	318,652	177,638	149,828	machinery and
Shippo ware ...	182,191	95,803	71,942	parts of	311,016	226,194	138,640	Window Glass ...
Aromatic ware ...	130,277	72,366	75,678	Printing paper ...	309,802	216,038	359,315	...
Out sea weeds ...	116,016	139,793	172,847	Cigarettes ...	307,699	257,857	217,696	Solpetre
Cigarettes ...	116,760	56,877	29,854	Paint in oil ...	303,871	232,344	254,640	Steel ware
Pepperment oil ...	112,870	242,774	121,687	Cigarettes ...	300,533	136,958	78,934	...
Ivory ware ...	106,599	98,286	84,651	Cartridges	293,436	190,604	201,325	...
Jinrikisha ...	104,698	68,344	38,660	Charcoal	292,889	148,100	96,136	71,984
Furniture ...	103,491	102,212	53,022	Painted wares ...	291,459	25,549	6,698	71,984
Hat and caps ...	102,076	49,819	98,249	Cartridges	285,585	193,677	146,246	71,729
Copper wares ...	101,842	134,970	100,194	Salicylic Acid ...				78,866
Charcoal ...	...	...	...		

FOREIGN TRADE.

Continued.—

Toilet soap	98,218	75,208	62,128	Paraffine wax	263,340	263,016	150,611
Salt	97,464	68,256	86,217	Phosphorus Amor-			
Cotton under-				phous	280,828	178,232	166,657
shirts & Drawers	96,993	133,547	82,270	Canvas	91,670	91,670	18,144
Iron ware	95,875	62,142	42,555	Weaving Machine			
Shank's Fins	95,880	102,215	01,715	and Parts of	246,965	89,260	47,505
Wheat	90,638	55,935	45,579	T. cloths	241,463	212,318	208,673
Lily Bulbs	81,701	68,224	65,428	Caustic Soda	234,000	205,467	112,426
Brass Wire	79,381	85,850	52,029	Dynamite	231,490	137,506	84,562
Soy	74,883	67,670	49,093	Logwood, Extract			
Salmon and Cod... Silk and cotton	64,153	66,121	85,972	of	218,889	303,851	265,284
Mutures	62,992	59,033	71,593	Candles	214,548	70,576	41,845
Rags	57,030	284,919	236,765	Telegraph wire	205,714	142,215	121,959
Rape-seeds oil	48,781	18,731	037	Colton handker-			
Floss and Floss				chief	204,684	199,847	164,619
Waste Silk	14,307	99,787	218,592	Alazarme Dyes	15,2,558	110,881	63,247
				Tin	191,936	179,068	86,573
				Tea Lead	179,742	166,243	130,801
				Lacquer	145,719	87,551	84,399
				Mercury or Quick			
				Silver	141,802	127,541	116,063
				Liquid Gold	110,522	49,263	120,998

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total shipping from and to foreign countries, for the year 1895 was :—

Japanese Vessels.	Exports.	Imports.
	Ton.	Ton.
Coal	31,663	1,600
Other Cargoes... ...	70,200	53,042
	<u>101.863</u>	<u>54,642</u>

Foreign Vessels.	Ton.	Ton.
Coal	1,347,435	67,501
Other Cargoes... ...	775,047	1,236,686
	<u>2,122,509</u>	<u>1,304,187</u>

The merchant vessels entered from foreign countries during past 5 years may be divided among the different nationalities, thus :—

Table of Merchant Vessels Entered from Foreign Countries In
Each Year from 1891 to 1895.

STEAMERS.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Japanese	126	93,505	319	277,885	886	818,163	401	887,763	410	849,658
Austrian	22	55,844	22	56,760	23	64,490	—	—	12	9,183
British	907,1	741,894	850,1	539,900	696,1	268,305	581	814,639	467	786,347
Chinese	—	—	8	2,788	5	5,446	1	1,211	—	—
Corean	20	—	4	6,612	4	1,694	7	2,859	1	230
Danish	4	3,072	2	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	472
Dutch	84	37,686	3	2,847	15	10,078	3	2,016	2	1,344
French	29	61,350	26	54,725	26	68,528	26	61,836	26	62,857
German	365	333,388	370	336,361	811	268,673	363	274,310	233	212,196
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	294	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,854
Norwegian	238	235,700	95	89,487	104	92,767	68	86,881	76	86,905
Russian	66	85,515	60	92,202	49	67,581	45	54,647	36	86,179
Spanish	15	9,293	2	1,876	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	8	2,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	84	85,087	52	83,350	87	86,886	31	56,499	21	56,395
Total	1,863,2,749,839	1,788,2,539,951	1,660,2,214,220	1,416,1,761,592	1,285,1,402,599			

Continued:—

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

SAILING VESSELS.	1895.			1894.			1893.			1892.			1891.		
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	
Japanese	44	4,869	61	10,052	56	10,946	69	13,750	116	19,051	116	116	116	116	116
" (Junk)	733	16,552	448	9,482	560	12,831	693	14,363	761	14,775	761	761	761	761	761
British	80	44,451	124	74,212	81	49,595	61	62,781	53	62,944	53	53	53	53	53
Chinese	—	—	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	2	64	5	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,049	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	6	6,533	6	7,139	9	10,612	4	4,392	5	8,861	5	5	5	5	5
Hawaiian	2	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	4	2,682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	6	3,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	6	804	3	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	62	38,915	81	48,380	60	33,028	23	23,183	27	27	27	27	27
Swedish	—	—	1,005	118,069	729	149,830	770	121,120	840	109,069	968	968	968	968	968
America (U.S.A.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	—	2,868	2,867,908	2,617,2,689,781,2,436,2,835,640,2,258,1,870,661,2,253,1,742,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER III.

1. PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

A summary of the extent of their producing districts and the increase and decrease of their exports are given below.

Rice, Wheat and Flour.

Rice. Niigata, Chiba, Toyama, Aichi, Ibaraki, Naga-no, Miye, Shiga, Ishikawa, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Osaka, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Miyagi and Shizuoka are the chief prefectures noted for the abundant production of rice; but Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Chikuzen, Suwo, Nagato, Bizen, and Harima, are noted provinces for the best rice suitable for export. There are two kinds in the export rice, that is, the uncleaned rice, and the rice refined by pounding in a machine, and the market price is usually set on each hundred catties in the time of transaction. The largest quantity is exported from Kobe to England, and Hongkong, the United States of America, Australia, Germany, France, and other countries coming next.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of rice exported to foreign countries.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN,

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.						
Piast.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
Australia ...	... 185,881	824,413	040	173,727	737,784	470	191,133	682,556	820
Austria ...	... 27,800	101,556	950	144,104	144,901	800	—	—	—
Belgium ...	... 20,209	73,160	060	—	—	—	62,160	188,876	000
British America ...	... 24,247	105,895	500	22,922	97,915	530	8,839	30,073	460
British India ...	... 15	61,080	2,817	11,287	950	10,097	23,234	500	—
China ...	... 5,813	22,808	860	22	80	5-0	483	—	1,661,900
Corea ...	... 2,609	9,995	940	43,980	174,741	610	4,405	14,823	050
France ...	... 143,218	658,890	990	119,388	412,600	800	106,527	328,271	980
Germany ...	... 292,803	1,125,277	030	65,270	239,705	430	146,427	428,267	900
Great Britain ...	... 405,596	1,685,785	350	307,004	1,273,364	460	293,280	988,158	190
Holland ...	... 62,160	232,860	000	25,200	92,400	000	31,920	90,972	000
Hongkong ...	... 333,918	1,814,616	450	404,157	1,527,804	270	418,541	1,275,724	730
Italy ...	... —	—	—	420	1,806	000	191	725,070	—
Philippine Islands ...	... 60	210	000	231	868	600	461	1,840	250
Russia ...	... 63,185	248,537	440	62,024	251,681	170	77,703	257,703	690
Turkey ...	... 5,560	26,421	000	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	... 210,773	826,626	920	141,384	549,304	120	61,846	194,117	060
Other Countries ...	... 15,473	70,691	640	20,053	77,002	150	174,520	501,068	420
Total	1,798,810	1,207,845	750	1,425,120	5,598,152	140	1,688,538	5,001,157	740

wheat. The total value of latest export amounts to 90,638 yen, Cores and Russia being its principal customers.

Year. The total value of latest export amounts to 191,848 yen, Russia being its chief customer.

Green Tea, Dust Tea, Lump Tea, Bancha, and Black Tea.

Green Tea. Green tea is the special production of the Empire and forms one of the most important commodities exported to the foreign countries, having for its greatest customers the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. It is mostly exported from Yokohama and Kobe ports. The following table shows the quantity of its export for the last three years.

- (Pan Fire).

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.						
catty.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	catty.	Silver yen.	catty.	Silver yen.	catty.	Silver yen.	catty.
British America	4,308	261	1,117	990	5,321	415	1,220	459	5,337
Great Britain	123	123	86	618	90	141	470	39,980	7,191
Hongkong...	50,340	6,442	960	—	140	2,19	20	802	880
Italy ...	...	...	...	—	6	352	2	337	880
Spain ...	...	...	75	40,000	18,895	5	151	150	99
America (U. S. A.)...	21,766	608	6,068	3,508	20,081	863	5,142	148	20,554
Other Countries	18,378	3,432	630	8,177	—	742	820	10	18,925
Total	26,266	785	7,226	903	270	25,720	484	6,430	202
									900
									24,097
									842
									6,350
									431
									390

(Basket Fire).

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British America	606,235	166,341,670	786,943	195,049,290	740,971	186,020,950
India	15,871	2,916,160	24,898	5,038,590	29,642	6,189,970
"	141,262	14,727,670	305,482	29,454,430	343,911	38,491,370
China	... ...	... ...	9,808	2,698,700	4,787	1,613,690
Corea	... ...	... ...	22,917	7,363,200	20,325	6,507,700
Great Britain	... ...	... ...	7,597	1,510,700	4,060	675,860
Hawaii	... ...	... ...	19,304	8,429,720	23,417	3,484,770
Hongkong	... ...	... ...	2,295,100	893,011,030	3,180,349	826,888,760
America (U. S. A.)	3,740,030	1,029,646,860	8,435,216	893,011,030	762	166,750
Other Countries	14,010	3,274,980	3,505	670,920		
Total	4,552,166	1,225,030,740	4,615,370	1,138,286,580	4,348,224	1,069,359,820

Almost in every part of the Empire the Green tea is raised, Shizuoka, Miye, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Shiga, Ibaraki, Gifu, Tokyo, Nara and Hyogo being reckoned as the most favorable districts. A distinction exists between the green tea fired in pan and in basket, and it is again divided into nine classes of extra choicest, choicest, choice finest, fine, good medium, medium, good common, and common according to its quality. Distinguishing its quality by the producing districts, Yamashiro occupies

the first place in colour and flavour, but by no means is superior to Shizuoka in appearance, and in regard to others no remarkable difference exists.

The table of green tea brought to Yokohama and Kobe ports from different producing districts, is shown in the following pages.

Table of the Total Quantity of Green Tea Coming to Yokohama and Kobe Ports for 12 Months, 1894-1895.

Cities and Prefectures.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Total.
Shizuoka... ... Catty.	18,114	17,255,470	17,273,584
Miye ,"	2,721,722	2,269,403	4,991,125
Kyoto ,"	3,463,281	52,205	3,515,486
Ōsaka ,"	2,060,749	1,316	2,062,065
Fukuoka ,"	1,045,870	217,796	1,263,666
Shiga ,"	989,795	26,189	1,015,984
Ibaraki ,"	—	1,245,227	1,245,227
Gifu ,"	352,026	622,728	974,754
Tokyo ,"	—	925,999	925,999
Nara ,"	826,652	3,190	829,842
Hyogo ,"	590,394	216,484	806,878
Saitama ,"	—	630,396	630,396
Kōchi ,"	548,815	68,040	616,855
Yehime ,"	563,036	13,292	576,322
Wakayama ,"	455,365	4,270	459,635
Kumamoto ,"	186,252	230,145	416,397
Okayama ,"	294,659	—	294,659
Chiba ,"	—	272,941	272,941
Ishikawa ,"	271,696	—	271,696
Tokushima ,"	231,636	—	231,636
Nagasaki ,"	154,158	9,510	165,668

Cities and Prefecture.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Total.
Oita Catty.	144,840	180	145,620
Yamaguchi ... ,,	125,688	—	125,688
Fukui ,"	120,098	—	120,098
Miyazaki ,"	113,016	—	113,016
Niigata ,"	—	92,085	92,085
Saga ,"	82,918	—	82,918
Aichi ,"	—	64,293	64,293
Hiroshima ... ,"	41,807	—	41,807
Kanagawa ... ,"	32,214	5,713	37,927
Tottori ,"	25,204	—	25,204
Toyama ,"	—	11,735	11,735
Kagoshima ... ,"	3,436	215	3,651
Tochigi ,"	—	2,610	3,610
Shimane ,"	2,216	—	2,216
Kagawa ,"	368	—	368
Total ,"	15,468,019	24,242,032	39,710,051

Dust Tea. The total value of the dust tea exported during the last three years varies from one hundred and ninety thousand to three hundred thousand yen, and it is chiefly exported to the United States of America, British America, China and Hongkong. It is not purposely pulverized, but this name was originally given to the dust sifted off from the green tea. It is also exported from Yokohama and Kobe. The following table shows the total quantity and value of the dust tea exported to various countries.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty	191,976	6,659,560	699,462	—	722,194	—
British America	544,717	28,360,580	861,185	15,756,440	548,469	33,299,100
China	737,420	15,105,960	122,471	2,447,740	136,124	12,494,620
Hongkong	104,442	3,235,860	3,634,272	191,804,600	3,096,669	2,149,820
America (U. S. A.)	4,803,587	253,246,280	1,408,500	23,170	1,218,120	147,143,030
Other Countries	33,330				11,369	579,540
Total	6,415,472	308,017,040	5,340,560	248,014,900	4,614,825	195,596,080

Lump Tea. The total value of the latest export chiefly to the United States of America and British America amounts to 54,472 yen.

Bancha. The total value of the latest export chiefly to China, Hongkong, the United States of America and Hawaii, amounts to 44,085 yen.

Black Tea. The total value of latest export chiefly to the United States of America, British America and Russia, amounts to 17,888 yen.

Shiitake, Potatoes and Ginger.

Shiitake. The total value of the export of shiitake amounts to about five hundred twenty three thousand yen. Hongkong is its largest customer. China and the United States of America come next to it. The following table shows the quantity of its export for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Catty.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Catty.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Catty.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
British India	14,192	6,815	100	9,747	4,025	780
China...	407,659	156,727	370	486,875	200,279	890
Hawaii	5,103	2,024	450	12,986	5,225	180
Hongkong	900,014	344,692	660	796,939	349,353	390
America (U. S. A.)...	27,745	11,852	550	29,262	12,926	110
Other Countries	4,524	1,932	560	4,034	1,700	940
Total	359,237	622,944	690	1,339,843	573,511	290
					1,807,376	568,855
					210	210

It is produced almost in every part of the Empire and especially in Idsu, Suruga, Kii, Higo, Hiuga, Satsuma, and Oki.

There are two kinds of shiitake namely, Kiboshi and Yakiko, of which the former

is a better quality, and the valuation is usually made on each one hundred catties. It is principally exported through Kobe, Yokohama, or Nagasaki, to meet the demands of the Chinese.

Potatoes. The total value of the latest export principally to Hongkong amounts to 31,787 yen.

Ginger. The total value of the latest export principally to the United States of America, Hongkong, Great Britain and Australia, amounts to 00,000 yen.

Cuttle Fish. This is the most important marine product exported from the Empire, and it can be seen from the statistics that the total value of its exports amounts to more than one million yen every year. It is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China,

It is found in almost every coast of the Empire, and especially in Bungo, Oki, Suwo, Iyo, and Goto (Hizen). The most suitable one for export is found in Bungo, while the coast of Iyo and Suwo produces the second best. There are several varieties such as Ichi-ban, Ni-ban, Mizuika, and Sasaika, each differing in quality and value.

The following table shows the total amount of its to export various foreign countries for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.
British India	66,130	10,103,330		71,368	9,435,760		6,386	8,638,450	
China	767,526	106,400,780	1,582,295	170,165,761	1,869,794	229,639,910			
Corea	6,754	9,430,070	35,035	3,792,330	575	87,800			
Hawaii	4,798	717,460	10,927	1,276,160	7,532	957,840			
Hongkong	5,644,924	876,170,250	7,767,636	976,007,660	8,451,631	1,192,699,070			
America (U. S. A.)	8,028	1,197,830	11,780	1,265,610	17,835	2,137,290			
Other Countries	3,043	4,938,730	4,383	5,009,750	8,245	426,130			
Total	6,401,207	996,029,950	9,483,425	1,162,453,080	10,356,396	1,426,781,490			

Sea weed. There are two kinds, leaf sea-weed, and cut sea-weed. The total value of the export amounts to little over five hundred thousand yen, and it is chiefly exported to China and Hongkong. Leaf sea-weed, called "Long cut" is 4 shaku 2 sun in length with a varied breadth, though commonly 3 sun and is chiefly exported to Shanghai, but not much to Hongkong and Canton. It is exported either directly from Hakodate or through Yokohama and Kobe.

Its chief producing places are in Hokkaido, viz; Horoidsumi, Samani, Urakawa, Mitsuishi, Shizunai, Niikappu of Hidaka Province, Hiroo and Tokachi of Tokachi

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Province, Shiranuka, Kushiro, Akkeshi, Hamanaka of Kushiro Province, and Hanareshima, Nemuro, and Kunajiri of Nemuro Province.

The following table shows the total value of its export for the last three years.

Countries.	1 8 9 5 .		1 8 9 4 .		1 8 9 3 .	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
China ...	37,413,637	489,247,460	4,712,565	449,545,170	31,135,036	742,806,920
Korea ...	... ...	402,551	8,098,090	79,068	1,618,110	7,045
Hawaii ...	... ...	28,093	535,750	53,414	1,088,170	48,050
Hongkong ...	... ...	1,182,636	16,215,020	1,002,407	14,830,460	1,526,176
Other Countries ...	6,206	178,900	8,991	158,410	2,161	92,660
Total	39,033,128	514,275,220	5,851,245	469,235,320	32,718,468	766,572,840

Out Sea-weed. Cut sea-weed is prepared in Tokyo, Osaka, Hakodate and is mostly exported to Shanghai, and Hongkong.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table :—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China...	Catty.	5,399,352	Steer yen. 107,578,020	5,617,868	Steer yen. 131,294,710	Steer yen. 169,877,550
...	...	4,154	163,120	28,684	1,081,100	30,900
Korea...	...	383,786	7,974,520	303,980	6,351,510	12,673,240
Hongkong	...	9,591	300,480	48,602	1,066,030	8,983
Other Countries	...					
Total ...	...	5,796,883	116,016,140	5,999,134	139,793,350	6,935,038
						172,846,520

Kanten or Celloe The total value of the latest export of Kanten amounts to about four hundred fifty thousand yen. It is manufactured from the sea-weed called tengusa found in all places along the coasts of the Empire, particularly along the coasts of Idsu, Shima, Awa, Noto, Kii, Nagato, Bungo, and Hokkaido. The raw material is purchased and brought over to Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Nagano to be manufactured there. There are two kinds of kanten, fine and square, and the former constitutes the greater part of export.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India Catty.	33,246	Silver yen. 13,730,020	29,745	Silver yen. 10,772,200	12,454	Silver yen. 5,896,900
China...	496,982	196,855,900	729,403	268,663,480	704,229	319,984,950
France...	4,876	1,935,000	1,385	599,100	11,000	6,490,000
Germany...	14,294	7,083,720	3,600	1,920,000	17,669	9,208,680
Great Britain	18,699	10,582,000	5,310	2,074,000	11,250	6,397,500
Hongkong...	527,131	208,025,170	519,824	207,238,920	681,463	325,578,950
America(U. S. A.)...	20,504	9,761,330	7,111	3,580,660	12,953	7,868,550
Other Countries...	3,061	1,289,110	2,044	777,030	1,708	734,350
Total ...	1,118,773	449,271,250	1,298,422	495,625,390	1,452,728	682,139,690

Dried Awabi. Awabi is found almost every where along the coasts of the country, but Hokkaido, Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu, Shima, Iyo and Bungo abundantly produce the best kind most fitted for export.

There are two kinds of awabi, Meiō and Kaiō, and they are exclusively for the use of the Chinese. Those exported from Yokohama to Hongkong and the United States of America are actually consumed by the Chinese residing there. For the total quantity of its export to various countries, see the following table.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.					
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.				
China...	Catty.	21,062 24,160 111,983 258,654 308,247 32,447 America(U. S. A.).... Other Countries ...	Silver yen. 894 2,289 7,516 23,603 25,693 2,859 8,209	6660 5750 780 640 640 990 0000 5000	103,345 85,409 159,652 224,214 175,641 13,920 5,363	Silver yen. 2,718 2,218 12,145 18,024 13,252 2,020 300,000	660 980 630 210 970 650 —	44,290 15,248 109,361 245,885 350,516 17,705 —	Silver yen. 863 700 1,109 610 7,050 520 23,659 880 27,015 500 9,400 600 —	
Total	...	759,762	63,018	280	767,544	50,680	000	788,005	60,999	210

Shrimp. Shrimp is chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

For the amount of export for the last three years, refer to the following table.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1896.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Carry.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
China...	707,350	99,641	652,994	87,264	582,300	82,378
Corea...	4,221	431	12,436	1,636	47	5,600
Hongkong	822,177	122	614,195	62,862	819,780	120,980
Other Countries	1,411	226700	4,342	618160	2,314	260720
Total ...	1,535,159	222,528	950	1,283,965	171,780	740
					1,404,441	203,565
						910

It abounds in the coast of Suwo, Iyo, and Buzen, the best quality being found in Suwo, and nearly nine tenth of the whole quantity of its export is shipped from Kobe.

Beche de Mer or Iriko. Iriko is abundantly produced in Hokkaido, Aomori, Oita, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ishikawa and Miye Prefectures, and principally exported to China and Hongkong through Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. In transaction it is graded from the first to the tenth according to its different qualities, and its market price is set on each one hundred catties. For the trade of last three years see the following table :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China	Catty.	914,021 288,218 3,534,000	Silver yen. 288,218 3,534,000	857,419 — 71,318 370	Silver yen. 272,592 — 21,940 91,000	798,925 280 610 84
Corea	10,888	—	—	112,000
Hongkong	95,777	24,766 390,450	21,940	12,991,450
Other Countries	...	1,135	—	—	—	26,000
Total	...	1,012,821	816,908 710	929,107	294,323 840	840,894 281,524 220

Commerce. The total value of the latest export is 18,638 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Hannaguri Fishes. The total value of the latest export is 2,537 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Dried Fishes and Salted Fishes. The total value of the latest export is 30,064 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Shark's Fins. The total value of the latest export is 95,880 yen, China and Hongkong being its chief destinations.

Salmon and Cod. The total value of the latest export is 64,152 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Kainobashira. The total value of the latest export is 89,833 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Other Shell Fish. The total value of the latest export is 83,348 yen, China and Hongkong being its destinations.

Furs, Feathers and Awabi Shell.

Furs. The export of furs amounting to 262,901 yen chiefly find the way to Hongkong, Germany and China. They are fox, badger and marten furs. The producing districts are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Harima, Rikuzen, Rikuchu, Mutsu and Hokkaido. The produce of Hokkaido is the best, and that of Harima comes next. The ports of export are Yokohama and Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.			
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	
British America	No.	4,919	Silver yen. 6,148	160	1	Silver yen. 32,028	960	804	Silver yen. 6,04280	
China...	...	36,662	26,324	660	65,118	95	78,289	34,532	220	
France ...	...	1,086	6,756	000	18,564	195,000	3,593	1,486	980
Germany	79,960	78,502	120	49,483	8,994	960	16,144	7,645	60
Great Britain	...	30,278	60,873	760	42,860	42,860	53,981	47,705	240	
Hongkong...	...	89,228	85,486	280	49,556	27,140	600	79,855	50,706	369
Other Countries	...	186	31,040	00	120	179,100	708	599,640		
Total	242,319	263,901	820	175,937	111,392	900	233,368	148,246	400	

Feathers. The total value of the latest export amounts to 65,958 yen and they are chiefly exported to Germany.

Awabi Shell. The total value of the latest export amounts to 63,018 yen and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, England and Germany.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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**Bamboo Materials, Timbers and Planks, Bamboo Wares,
and Wooden Wares.**

Bamboo. The export of this article has steadily been increased. Great Britain holds the first place, and the United States of America, Hongkong, France, Germany, Australia, and China are second in respect of the amount of export. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ...	—	\$ 5,620,520	—	\$ 3,291,720	—	\$ 119,200
Austria	1,694,500	—	50,000	—	130,000
China	8,910,340	—	6,312,000	—	873,500
Corea	1,805,700	—	1,269,260	—	1,525,340
France	18,428,150	—	10,524,470	—	6,038,650
Germany	10,622,930	—	7,611,610	—	7,359,950
Great Britain	110,351,760	—	72,738,080	—	87,926,740
Holland	867,500	—	167,000	—	1,535,000
Hongkong	86,976,640	—	58,282,060	—	44,147,290
America(U. S. A.)	48,431,600	—	27,264,560	—	29,200,400
Other Countries	9,426,450	—	1,452,840	—	883,150
Total	—	283,138,090	—	188,968,600	—	129,787,220

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

There are two kinds of bamboo, black and white, from which sticks, handles, fishing rods, and handles of umbrella, are made. The principal producing places are Ehime, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Hyogo, and Shiga prefectures.

Those that are exported from Yokohama are mostly the produce of Miyagi, Fuku-shima and Saitama prefectures. Black bamboo suits the taste of the English, and the white one that of the Americans.

Timbers and Planks.—The export of these articles is principally to China and Hongkong and secondly to Russia. The trade for the last three years is as follows:—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	Silver yen 1781.0	—	Silver yen 1,568.000	—	Silver yen 115,500
British India	5,099,520	—	17,331,770	—	2,902,040
China	196,125,350	—	211,735,040	—	170,239,750
Corea	26,963,670	—	18,774,310	—	11,610,460
France	500,000	—	1,048,000	—	—
Hongkong	22,499,960	—	26,008,650	—	24,534,940
Philippine Islands	9,851,080	—	2,320,600	—	904,000
Other Countries ...	—	1,794,500	—	2,035,640	—	1,812,000
Total	—	261,692,000	—	275,822,010	—	212,118,690

The timbers mostly used in China are the planks of pine, cedar and camphor, and the logs of cedar and hinoki. The provinces of Kii, Hiuga, Satsuma, Awa, Tosa and Mino are noted for their production. The ports of export are Kobe and Nagasaki.

Bamboo. The first country for the export of these articles is the United States of America; Hongkong, England, British India, Australia, Germany, France and the Dominion of Canada are second. Observe the following table.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1893.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia...	...	61,822	880	—	Steer 47,395 2,240,060	27,898 95,1500
Austria	657,900	—	—	553,840	1,226,200
Belgium	485,000	—	—	2,801,840	2,222,100
British America	...	8,800,510	—	—	16,809,130	13,256,090
British India	...	17,785,350	—	—	5,340,130	4,053,450
China	8,522,620	—	—	7,178,200	7,876,860
France	13,565,900	—	—	11,817,010	11,356,690
Germany	15,698,440	—	—	52,964,630	47,032,670
Great Britain	...	55,057,800	—	—	534,290	19,800
Hawaii	1,105,830	—	—	—	—
Hongkong...	...	86,977,160	—	—	68,657,470	38,928,960
Italy	1,888,400	—	—	1,837,500	1,010,780
Philippine Islands	...	2,694,970	—	—	758,680	433,250
Russia	2,794,430	—	—	1,412,770	1,358,520
Spain	2,063,500	—	—	2,690,000	615,250
America(U. S. A.)	187,133,550	—	—	72,845,340	95,298,770
Other Countries	5,539,660	—	—	7,911,150	5,243,400
Total	—	417,093,900	—	298,245,770	—
						258,335,890

The principal articles of export are the flower vases, baskets, and hanging baskets.

They are extensively manufactured at Hyogo and Kanagawa prefectures, and mostly imported from Kobe.

Wooden Wares. The export of wooden wares has greatly been increased of late, the present amount being about 400,000 yen. The countries to which they are exported are British India, the United States of America and Hongkong. The trade for the past three years is as follows:—

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia...	...	—	Silver yen. 61,822,680 657,900	—	Silver yen. 47,838,230 2,240,060	—
Austria	—	485,000	—	553,840	—
Belgium	—	3,300,510	—	2,801,840	—
British America	...	—	17,786,350	—	16,809,130	—
British India	...	—	8,522,620	—	5,340,130	—
China	—	13,568,900	—	7,178,290	—
France	—	15,694,440	—	11,817,010	—
Germany	—	55,057,800.	—	52,964,630	—
Great Britain	...	—	1,105,880	—	534,290	—
Hawaii	—	86,977,160	—	63,657,470	—
Hongkong...	...	—	1,886,400	—	1,387,500	—
Italy	—	2,694,970	—	789,680	—
Philippine Islands	—	2,794,430	—	1,412,770	—
Russia	—	2,063,500	—	2,690,000	—
Spain	—	187,153,550	—	72,845,340	—
America(U. S. A.)... Other Countries	—	5,539,660	—	7,911,150	—
Total	—	417,093,900	—	298,245,770	—
						258,235,390

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Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.
Australia	2,103,800	—	—	2,354,650	—	—	1,127,500
Austria	1,265,500	—	—	311,000	—	—	228,000
British India	284,109,500	—	—	208,244,500	—	—	18,692,000
China	1,848,970	—	—	4,018,960	—	—	2,307,450
Corea	3,924,550	—	—	1,299,410	—	—	5,715,650
France	16,721,750	—	—	13,655,400	—	—	19,562,000
Germany	4,668,200	—	—	1,289,810	—	—	1,244,300
Great Britain	17,321,050	—	—	22,327,340	—	—	18,799,550
Hongkong	21,273,600	—	—	12,851,140	—	—	5,472,830
Italy	1,308,000	—	—	476,000	—	—	617,500
Russia	3,555,130	—	—	1,727,120	—	—	850,210
America (U. S. A.)	34,621,550	—	—	17,942,270	—	—	22,482,660
Other Countries	—	4,639,040	—	—	9,220,610	—	—	8,538,240
Total	—	398,349,580	—	—	260,753,630	—	—	263,632,870

The principal export articles are the ornamental shelf, small table, flower vase stand, hanging shelf, picture frame, tray, wooden plate, and ornamental carvings. The principal places of manufacture are Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, and Hakone.

Among the picture frames there is one called "Shibayama Bori" in which flowers, birds or human figures are inlaid with metals, ivory or shells or painted with gold lacquer. It is mostly manufactured in Tokyo and Osaka. Joineries are abundantly exported of late, the *hinoki* planks being mostly used in the work. All kinds of designs are cut artistically. They are chiefly manufactured in Kobe and Osaka and exported from the same ports.

Floor Mats, and Straw Plaits.

Floor Mats. The export of floor mats has lately been greatly increased. The nine parts out of ten are exported to the United States of America, the rest to British America and Hongkong. The steady increase of demand in the United States of America as well as in other countries is mainly due to the improvement of the work, the careful selection of materials and the artistic design of figures.

The principal producing districts are Bizen, Bingo, Bungo, and Chikugo. There are many different kinds such as flower mats, damask mats and brocade mats, and these are mostly exported from Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ...	—	Silver yen 22,669,080	—	Silver yen. 19,123,980	—	Silver yen. 5,653,250
Belgium	350,080	—	1,084,000	—	836,100
British America	105,436,400	—	107,469,700	—	32,270,150
British India	3,092,200	—	3,143,200	—	2,910,260
China	3,846,200	—	2,745,580	—	6,429,900
Corea	7,365,130	—	3,144,650	—	329,140
France	1,839,000	—	4,632,000	—	3,987,000
Germany	5,927,330	—	3,600,770	—	6,140,750
Great Britain	40,509,090	—	30,798,930	—	12,900,650
Hawaii	3,066,960	—	1,610,010	—	1,780,340
Hongkong	180,381,460	—	25,238,140	—	38,768,700
Russia	1,145,550	—	1,047,150	—	612,800
America (U. S. A.)	3,083,122,860	—	759,957,300	—	1,620,352,120
Other Countries ...	—	2,627,540	—	1,897,750	—	1,245,600
Total	—	3,461,369,880	—	1,965,493,110.	—
						1,723,382,760

Straw Plates. The export of the straw plates has also been greatly increased these

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

few years. England is the largest customer while the United States of America and Hongkong come next. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Bun.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Bun.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Bun.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Australia	29,276	10,636,610	5,000	1,606,500	1,141	231,600
Belgium	29,843	10,162,150	6,626	2,356,680	—	...
British America	12,227	4,500,000	—	—	7,534	3,310,000
France	204,325	87,822,400	44,647	16,145,690	17,440	6,664,000
Germany	126,383	50,894,800	21,552	9,074,400	2,394	628,000
Great Britain	2,093,871	858,047,460	1,029,590	4'8,275,700	569,355	169,149,040
Hawaii	1,250	1,200,000	80	15,000	1,460	241,000
Hongkong	114,550	109,667,220	60,112	12,545,470	16,710	7,240,650
Spain	1,983	925,200	12,404	5,880,200	20	5,000
Italy	—	—	3,747	1,685,200	—	...
America (U.S.A.)	654,245	248,528,770	874,576	275,681,760	637,208	192,926,330
Other Countries	10,686	5,258,850	4,363	1,423,500	175	59,500
Total	3,478,639	1,387,643,460	2,062,697	743,399,100	1,253,437	378,349,120

Straw plait are mostly produced at Aichi, Saitama, Tokyo, Okayama, Osaka, and other prefectures. Of the export from Kobe, the Ōsaka manufactures occupy its seventy per cent and those of Okayama the remaining thirty. The produce of Aichi, Saitama, and Tokyo is mostly exported from Yokohama, exclusively to America. Though there are innumerable varieties, the Kakuuchi, Hishiuchi and Hirauchi are most extensively exported. The straw plait works such as waste-paper basket, portable basket, tea case toys are also more or less exported to America, England, France, and Hongkong.

Round Fans, Fans, and Lanterns.

Fan and Bound Fan. The United States of America occupies the first place in the export of fans, and France and Italy come next. The United States is also the largest customer of round fans, while England and Hongkong come next to it. The following table shows the amount of the export of fans for the last three years.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ...	No. 11,646	Silver yen 348,200	75,821	Silver yen 2,333,490	39,460	Silver yen 73,000
Austria ...	... 176,138	4,085,750	197,252	4,518,700	113,791	2,414,500
British America ...	52,444	1,231,000	56,260	1,488,900	5,270	330,750
British India ...	449,467	13,076,550	264,852	9,969,240	371,892	6,682,280
China ...	... 240,119	6,335,200	691,233	17,308,850	739,237	21,624,910
Corea ...	92,749	1,106,420	12,765	160,330	290	5,890
France ...	... 1,224,377	73,525,500	1,052,735	56,020,590	2,720,508	100,708,780
Germany ...	474,681	16,556,020	451,666	16,353,300	526,817	18,284,300
Great Britain ...	405,086	11,552,620	218,564	10,323,700	150,436	3,594,600
Hongkong ...	1,625,520	39,247,900	2,105,726	47,634,470	3,000,857	44,533,570
Italy ...	1,288,648	59,082,450	1,259,091	38,640,880	1,897,547	63,081,440
Philippine Islands ...	40,483	2,424,280	46,422	3,342,250	10,1226	7,617,750
Spain ...	562,750	23,785,000	255,420	23,900,000	5,522	286,000
America (U. S. A.) ...	4,682,759	133,650,30	2,152,243	78,510,120	6,307,128	161,748,790
Other Countries ...	346,999	13,512,200	209,784	8,911,420	160,169	12,609,500
Total ...	... 11,573,861	399,519,220	9,049,034	319,416,240	16,159,170	424,166,000

The increase of the export is due to the improvement in patterns and shapes and the deduction of price.

The principal producing districts are Kyoto, Ōsaka, Nagoya and Tokyo.

In Tokyo and Kyoto the first rate articles are made, and in Osaka and Nagoya the second rate. Those which have the picture of flowers and animals, are exported to Europe while those bearing complicated drawings, find their way to the United States, and others are used for the purpose of advertisement.

Lanterns. Paper lanterns bearing the picture of birds and flowers are made in Ōsaka; Tengujo lanterns with the figure of birds and flowers in Gifu; and paper lanterns with the similar picture and Hodzuki lanterns in Tokyo. Those manufactured in Gifu are best and exported to the U. S. of America, England, Hongkong and British India. The total value of export chiefly through Yokohama and Kobe ports during the last year is about 30,000 yen.

Screens.

The total value of the export of screens is about 360,000 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, England, the United States of America, China, Germany and other Countries. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	No.	3,491	Silver Yen. 8,305 160	2,713	Silver Yen. 6,362 640	1,716
Austria	...	408	3,802 000	758	2,533 100	807
Belgium	...	695	1,677 000	244	650 300	1,102
British America	...	645	1,732 700	533	797 830	248
British India	...	6,207	20,592 930	6,803	15,046 750	3,132
China...	...	7,345	22,669 350	2,175	6 205 340	2,468
France	...	3,543	9,347 650	6,468	29,374 000	7,297 840
Germany	...	34	281 000	142	1,040 000	—
Great Britain	...	11,641	19,037 400	4,107	10,492 500	6,314
Holland	...	33,851	91,429 090	60,024	88,359 440	49,052
Hongkong...	...	1,935	3,251 000	2,303	4,299 000	1,867
Italy	...	42,893	97,493 680	27,080	62,642 770	23,355
Philipine Islands	...	733	2,733 000	316	733 000	47,155 200
Portugal	...	515	1,298 100	204	1,506 500	1,001
Russia	...	902	4,305 600	1,049	5,158 060	101
Spain...	...	93	895 000	838	4,380 000	314
Turkey	...	139	1,239 500	169	936 800	116
America (U. S. A.)...	...	39,277	72,403 080	17,078	36,873 550	36
Other Countries	...	562	3,616 800	1,205	5,357 800	25,622
Total	...	154,909	366,009 990	184,209	282,349 380	128,494
						332,486 220

The principal producing places are Kobe and Kyoto. There are different qualities, such as paper screen, Victoria lawn screen, muslin screen, and silk screen. The first class is that of bearing the figure of flowers and birds, but those which have landscapes or human figures are not appreciated.

The size and shape vary to three, four, and six holdings, and the length to 3 shaku 5 sun, 4 shaku 5 sun, 5 shaku, 5 shaku 5 sun, and 6 shaku with corresponding varried breadth. The most exquisite and complicated works on the screen are done in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Umbrella and Japanese Umbrella.

Umbrella. The export of umbrella has greatly increased in late years. The countries for export are China, Hongkong, British India, Corea and Russia. Nine-tenth of them are manufactured in Ōsaka and the remaining one-tenth in Tokyo. There are varieties of umbrella, such as silk, muslin, and cotton muslin, among which the last mentioned is most abundantly manufactured.

Kobe is the chief port of export, Ōsaka and Yokohama are next to it. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries	1895.			1894.			1893.			
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver Yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver Yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver Yen.	
British India	No.	422,361	193,292	290	427,798	172,261	570	225,579	94,613	610
China...	...	737,444	342,715	300	1,095,277	401,006	440	975,823	297,529	980
Corea...	...	35,751	16,743	820	8,761	2,986	930	170	113	100
Hawaii...	...	1,404	631	150	2,209	1,468	200	1,165	769	250
Hongkong	...	404,210	167,385	660	407,333	157,559	920	476,665	188,846	320
Philippine Islands	...	4,540	1,631	100	196	188,560	2,248	1,092	700	5,222
Russia	..	19,830	10,016	720	16,118	8,504	300	10,542	5,222	770
America (U. S. A.)	..	1,882	1,198	500	1,605	1,169	000	353	311	700
Other Countries	...	3,343	1,592	590	1,364	922	830	610	773	030
Total	1,630,715	735,207	130	1,960,661	346,067	750	1,693,155	589,272	460

Japanese Umbrella. The total value of the Japanese umbrella exported during the last year amounts to about 28,000 yen. British India is the first, Hongkong second, then England, Corea, France, the United States of America, Germany and so on. The manufacturing places are the prefectures of Hiroshima, Gifu, Tokyo and Osaka. The first class articles are made in Kyoto and Osaka, but in quantity they are far behind of other prefectures above mentioned. In the first class articles the pictures are painted with brushes in different colours, but in the inferior articles, the pictures

are only stenciled. There are many varieties in shape and size ; but those that have the pictures of flowers and birds have the greatest demand. The umbrella is used to adorn the front of stoves. Yokohama is the chief port of export. Kobe and Osaka are next to it.

Papers and Paper Works.

Papers. The papers are manufactured in every part of the Empire. In quality, colours, size, fineness and thickness, great varieties exist. They are called by different names in different localities. At present the chief export consists of gampi, foreign, and wall papers. The gampi papers are manufactured in the provinces of Mino, Tosa and Suruga, the foreign papers in Tokyo and Osaka, and the wall papers in Tokyo ; besides, the torinoko papers are manufactured in Mino, Tosa and Tokyo ; the tōyō papers in Chikuzen and Chikugo ; the yoshino papers in Mino. In transaction, the price of the yoshino and gampi is set on every 10,000 sheets, the torinoko on every 500 sheets and the wall papers on a roll of 36 by 3 shaku. The total value of the export amounts to about four hundred fifty thousand yen. The wall papers are mostly exported to England, the United States of America, Germany etc. The gampi is exported to England, the United States, China, France and other countries ; the foreign papers to China, the United States of America, England, Corea and other countries.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The torinoko, yoshino, gampi and wall papers are exported from Yokohama, and the foreign paper from Kobe. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Gampi Paper.

Country.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver Yen.		Silver Yen.		Silver Yen.
British America	1,941	1,465,000	4,817	3,422,260	1,817	1,100,000
China	12,926	6,978,280	7,785	3,733,300	16,745	6,656,290
France	9,343	6,180,930	17,626	9,049,610	26,604	15,516,550
Germany	4,023	2,514,720	2,367	1,604,250	388	223,650
Great Britain	64,294	37,426,090	35,034	24,121,520	40,416	24,142,420
Hongkong	2,110	1,456,540	5,398	2,928,150	1,675	1,159,350
America (U. S. A.)	56,501	37,099,140	52,782	31,556,390	58,654	32,054,010
Other Countries	2,995	1,785,450	1,936	1,391,420	903	689,000
Total	154,143	94,906,150	127,745	77,806,900	146,702	81,551,207

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Wall Papers.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.	—	Silver Yen 2,032,000	—	Silver Yen 595,400	—	Silver Yen 907,920	—	—	—
British America	...	11,560,450	—	6,695,800	—	1,172,950	—	—	—
Germany	...	38,446,500	—	53,955,130	—	55,481,600	—	—	—
Great Britain	...	217,750	—	288,000	—	8,403,000	—	—	—
Hongkong	...	24,211,700	—	11,954,300	—	21,980,600	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	...	2,790,800	—	1,281,300	—	433,500	—	—	—
Other Countries	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	—	79,258,700	—	74,769,980	—	—	—	88,879,770

European Paper.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.	—	Silver Yen 1,723,00	—	Silver Yen 603,200	—	Silver Yen 145,000	—	—	—
Australia	...	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	—	—
Austria	...	—	—	—	1,890,270	—	—	—	—
British India	...	4,540,20	—	—	11,400	—	—	—	—
Canada	...	20,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued :-

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	
China Catty	—	10,555,410 7,034,350 1,143,000 422,320 170,000 4,091,830 121,250 2,874,700 75,000 15,000 7,218,460	— — — — — — — — — — —	Silver yen. 5,927,630 1,661,680 — 2400 18,350 1,573,440 10,000 1,820,660 — — 3,000	— — — — — — — — — — —	Silver yen. 11,177,670 16,320 — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — — —
Korea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Britain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
America (U. S. A.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40,004	40,004,840	—	—	18,546,870	—	
					14,890,920		

Other Paper.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia Catty	—	1,505,120 — 45,000	— — —	Silver yen. 1,101,350 190,000 —	— — —	Silver yen. 295,800 — 207,500
Austria
Belgium

Continued :—

British India	...	...	14,384,750	11,907,570	507,350
Canada	"	"	2,006,370	10,391,050	1,905,000
China	...	...	84,432,060	69,214,120	67,355,500
Corea	...	...	8,030,130	9,871,600	1,797,800
France	...	...	2,103,500	2,843,080	4,035,600
French India	...	...	61,340	29,300	—
Germany	...	...	8,408,700	3,883,730	1,090,250
Great Britain	...	...	24,458,790	16,435,400	27,560,690
Hawaii	"	"	428,760	342,140	457,330
Holland	"	"	115,000	181,500	—
Hongkong	...	...	28,875,150	15,164,010	18,664,060
Italy	...	...	125,500	530,000	368,000
Philipine Islands	...	...	477,140	167,100	51,600
Russia in Asia	...	...	2,690,120	4,684,410	1,771,020
Switzerland	...	...	1,000	105,000	450,000
Turkey	...	...	60,000	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	...	...	64,280,290	24,003,040	85,512,390
Other Countries	...	...	1,032,100	172,137,000	474,500
Total	...	...	243,590,820	172,171,400	158,104,290

Paper Works. The paper works are the special products of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. They are made into napkins, plate server, advertisement papers with flowers,

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birds and other figures printed in different colours, letters papers, envelopes and other paper works.

The export of the paper can not be said very large. The largest buyer is the United States of America, and Hongkong, England, France and other countries come next to it.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Australia	8,900,110	—	7,157,510	—	3,131,560
Austria	296,600	—	1,255,500	—	1,270,000
Belgium	8,122,000	—	1,260,450	—	778,900
British America	3,023,830	—	3,843,750	—	1,436,350
British India	16,356,810	—	12,346,960	—	3,244,000
China	19,442,180	—	24,678,880	—	2,596,140
Corea	1,752,550	—	87,220	—	26,540
France	25,969,630	—	13,840,640	—	5,147,730
Germany	54,106,400	—	21,862,340	—	20,263,890
Great Britain	68,519,220	—	97,960,030	—	38,406,610
Holland	1,844,840	—	561,000	—	1,087,000
Hongkong	73,087,310	—	80,220,680	—	19,311,160
Italy	1,897,200	—	329,500	—	1,518,950
Philippine Islands	1,119,500	—	170,000	—	37,500

Continued.—

Russia	—	2,087,250	—	1,526,620	—	238,170
America (U. S. "A.") ...	—	224,143,640	—	84,586,060	—	101,441,750
Other Countries ...	—	2,263,910	—	2,108,320	—	1,434,160
Total	—	506,932,980	—	803,795,420	—	201,369,310

Coal and Charcoal.

Coal. They are exported to Hongkong, China, British India, Philippine Islands, the United States of America, Corea, and Australia.

The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

Coal (except Ship's Use.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	950	4,275,000	500	silver yen 3,600,000	800	silver yen 2,160,000
British America ...	1,876	9,806,000	—	—	—	—
British India	171,190	736,963,400	163,797	679,812,500	116,069	463,488,750
China	422,048	1,636,280	357,974	1,207,933,030	294,121	902,784,120

Continued:—

Countries.	1 8 9 5.		1 8 9 4.		1 8 9 3.	
	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Corea ...	7,174	24,472,110	9,266	80,542,650	6,142	13,436,120
France ...	—	—	2,950	11,720,000	1,503	5,266,000
French India ...	—	—	2,580	9,030,000	—	—
Germany ...	960	4,650,000	—	—	—	—
Hawaii ...	—	—	2,600	12,300,000	1,930	9,460,000
Holland ...	1,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	—
Hongkong ...	446,813	1,820,111,330	443,840	1,693,212,160	363,184	1,122,654,50
Philippine Islands ...	25,170	98,170,000	44,582	167,583,000	27,281	78,315,000
Russia... ...	7,759	33,964,400	6,020	28,890,500	1,653	8,914,370
Siam ...	260	1,250,000	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.) ...	1,0688	47,254,600	15,719	67,033,000	16,968	67,821,550
Other Countries ...	1,000	3,500,000	1,325	5,695,000	816	2,735,000
Total ...	1,096,578	4,426,400,120	1,031,153	8,917,265,810	829,667	2,647,084,160

Countries.	1 8 9 5.		1 8 9 4.		1 8 9 3.	
	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Ton.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
British India ...	12,875	42,405,000	8,765	22,940,000	1,882	4,455,000
China ...	107,079	354,193,970	89,164	279,903,240	88,111	215,803,240
Hongkong... ...	159,474	585,965,500	136,213	463,467,250	171,26	410,263,000
Russia ...	19	50,000	100	400,000	647	1,362,250
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	—	58	145,000	8,284	9,362,000
Other Countries ...	52	87,000	61	117,900	7	25,000
Total ...	279,490	982,710,470	284,351	757,039,390	265,087	641,758,490

Charcoal. The total value of the latest export is 100,000 yen, being chiefly exported to China and Corea.

Its producing places are Takashima, Karatsu, Taku, Hirado in Hizen provinces, Buzen and Bungo provinces, Namadsuda in Chikuzen, Miike in Chikugo, and Horonai in Kitami.

There are two kinds, the black and red coal, of which the former has much greater demand.

Nagasaki is the chief port of export; Kobe and Yokohama the next.

Vegetable Wax, Fish Oil and Rapeseed Oil.

Vegetable Wax. Vegetable wax is the special product of Chikuzen, Hizen, Iyo, Chikugo, Higo, Buzen, and Iwami, among which the first three provinces produce the largest quantity. The total value of export is about three hundred thousand yen. Hongkong occupies the first place, the United States of America and British India the next. Its ninety percent is exported from Kobe, and the rest from Osaka and Nagasaki. The price is set on every hundred catties, and the trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Steer yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Steer yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Steer yen.
Australia ...	4,162	487,320	9,652	1,203	580	19,624	—	—	2,440,440
Austria ...	11,721	1,436,620	6,150	796,050	—	17,710	22,197	560	2,187,360
Belgium ...	—	—	—	—	—	168,803	28,532	380	19,939,290
British India ...	156,989	18,54,420	172,160	307,624	28,658	52,658	6,639,260	—	—
China ...	44,322	5,150,110	54,603	6,777,300	21,081	2,602,730	—	—	—
France ...	47,820	6,728,400	81,671	10,472,190	28,566	2,891,200	—	—	—
Germany ...	44,713	5,372,60	118,886	14,924,280	40,737	4,815,640	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	61,372	7,383,970	3,296,363	421,502,750	2,531,861	807,816,890	—	—	—
Hongkong ...	2,202,102	264,773,040	—	—	38,974	4,793,250	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	2,062,040	30,959	3,769,000	—	—
Philippine Islands ...	28,102	3,367,940	16,540	—	—	3,095	37,9700	—	—
Spain ...	15,168	1,820,180	—	—	43,407,120	206,508	25,456,600	—	—
America (U.S.A.) ...	171,506	20,598,258	335,501	2,039	269,470	403	51,000	—	—
Other Countries ...	1,347	169,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,792,330	334,846,600	4,401,195	562,134,640	3,150,967	863,765,980	—	—	—

Fish oil. The total amount of the yearly export of fish oil is about 523,300 yen. Among the countries for export Germany occupies its first place, England, France, Hongkong and other Countries the next. The producing districts are Otaru, Akkeshi and Hakodate in Hokkaido. The oil is extracted from Herring, Sardine, Shark,

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whale, codfish etc., out of which raw and refined oil are made. In quality whale oil is best, and that of herring second. Yokohama exports its four-fifth, and Kobe, the rest. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	Catty.	65,341	Sheer Yen. 3,055,050	191,645	11,776,710	191,331
Austria	...	17,111	871,750	103,599	4,110,000	16,111
British America	...	—	—	—	—	66,600
British India	...	17,100	1,200,000	1,406	98410	101,198
China	...	15,969	737,490	—	—	163,598
Corea	...	113,675	10,788,700	168,911	5,117,300	197,096
France	...	1,337,967	63,014,100	1,911,197	111,019,950	547,609
Germany	...	6,680,518	312,165,130	6,041,616	153,476,800	11,980,170
Great Britain	...	2,114,730	77,222,700	4,608,168	163,871,300	7,367,491
Hongkong	...	961,104	46,098,440	1,188,698	97,064,940	3,015,686
Italy	...	147,798	6,734,050	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	...	14,100	640,000	193,410	8,698,590	14,089
Other Countries	...	8,756	451,080	9,437	463,750	43,140
Total	...	11,614,189	513,179,490	16,608,107	665,807,770	13,658,697
						530,304,090

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Rape-Seed oil. The amount of annual export of rape-seed oil is about 48,800 yen. The first country for export is Hongkong, and the United States is next to it. Kobe and Osaka are the ports of export. The producing districts are Kaidtsuka and Sakai in Izumi provinces, Osaka and Nishinomiya in Settsu, and Satsuma. In quality, those of Izumi, Osaka and Nishinomiya rank first. The trade for the last three years is given in the following table.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China ... Catly	3,407	Silver yen 311,440	920	Sheen yen 98,600	17,434	Silver yen 1,164,000
Corea	24,044	1,444,160	39,194	3,601,480	7,013	558,60
Great Britain	—	—	56	4,000	345,087	14,563,130
Hongkong	37,717	38,183,350	66,870	5,811,600	1,164,998	81,951,770
Russia	8,750	9,036,120	21,203	1,809,800	8,397	719,480
America (U. S. A.) ...	78,480	7,809,520	72,942	7,414,170	57,766	4,919,370
Other Countries ...	1,042	115,000	28	2,300	840	50,000
Total	553,640	48,780	670	201,212	18,731,050	1,591,545
						115,087,010

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Camphor, Camphor Oil, Ginseng, Sulphur, Menthol, Crystal, Gall Nut, Sulphuric Acid, Peppermint Oil, China Root, Staranise, Peony Bark, Etc.

Camphor. The total export value of camphor amounts to about 1,527,000 yen, chiefly exported to Hongkong, the United States of America, England, Germany and other countries. The trade for the last three years is as follows:—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia Catty.	8,716	Silver yen. 884,640	7,963	Silver yen. 6,849,820	1,017	Silver yen. 813,200
Austria	676	855,000	—	—	6,000	3,668,000
British America ...	2,189	1,612,050	1,044	772,800	59,217	38,233,110
British India ...	88,270	28,922,050	58,689	38,499,810	19,579	8,472,070
China... ...	18,865	10,698,910	4,970	1,787,400	30,497	16,185,244
France	78,597	55,983,720	3,042	1,972,380	292,792	275,493,446
Germany	212,353	137,025,390	91,827	45,901,790	23,786	14,271,980
Great Britain ...	96,599	60,881,780	81,457	85,567,860	159,021	87,973,16
Hongkong ...	1,685,408	1,053,768,370	1,241,155	600,163,550	1,641,914	863,382,630
America (U. S. A.) ...	107,064	72,560,850	680,107	292,879,240	646,832	275,493,446
Other Countries ...	200	138700	1,124	761,700	212	120,000
Total	2,239,886	1,526,831,940	2,071,378	1,023,956,350	2,487,455	1,308,610,750

The camphor is manufactured in Taiwan, Tosa, Satsuma, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Hizen, Higo, Buzen, Bungo, Osumi, Hiuga, Kii, Izu, Suruga, Awa, Kazusa and other provinces. There are four Kinds of camphor, namely, perfect-dried, well-dried, local and residue. By the perfect and well-dried is meant the camphor in a good dried state, by the local, that in an original state just brought from local districts; and by the residue, that separated from the camphor oil.

The perfect, and well-dried camphors are chiefly exported to Europe and America, and the local and residue mostly to China. It is transacted in one hundred catties, and chiefly exported from Kobe and secondly from Nagasaki.

Camphor Oil. Camphor oil is the extract of camphor, and is chiefly exported from Kobe to Germany, the United States of America, England, China and other countries.

Ginseng. The yearly export of ginseng mostly to China and Hongkong amounts to some 374,000 yen. It is consumed by the Chinese and those exported to Hongkong are said to be transported again to the interior. The trade for last three years is as follows:—

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India	Catty.	4,766	Silver yen.	2,815	Silver yen.	—
China...	...	97,715	8,131,800	118,842	188,675,580	—
Corea...	...	1,055	136,622,900	—	—	156,414,070
Hongkong	...	194,240	1,650,000	200,191	291,572,460	—
America (U. S. A.)	...	1,660	225,583,380	4,050	14,418,230	183,300,450
Other Countries	...	—	1,660,000	274	370,000	—
Total ...	...	299,636	373,648,080	326,172	499,798,070	179,483
						289,714,620

Ginseng is the special product of Aizu in Iwashiro, Shinano, Nikko in Shimotsuke, Yonezawa in Uzen, and Izumo. In quality Izumo ranks first, Aizu and Nikko come second, and Shinano and Yonezawa third. In transaction, the price is set on a catty according to the weight of each hundred roots.

Sulphur. The total export value of sulphur is about 30,000 yen. They are chiefly exported to the United States of America, and China. The trade for the last three years is shown below.

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Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.			
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.							
Australia	Catty	1,680	Silver yen.	26,000	1,799,575	Silver yen.	34,608,200	86,145	Silver yen.	1,390,000
British India	...	332,876	4,611,950	153,700	1,939,900	...	35,395	413,890	...	...
China	...	1,169,556	17,853,530	88,518	1,147,260	...	461,152	7,119,420	...	...
Corea	...	72,030	1,633,060	134,188	2,245,440	...	113,671	2,254,650	...	...
Hawaii	...	1,163,760	11,169,000	—	—	...	—	—	...	...
Hongkong	...	2,052,968	27,800,010	2,190,617	27,324,260	...	187,748	23,054,680	...	...
America (U. S. A.)	...	21,709,400	232,984,250	6,756,016	87,266,200	...	1,688,983	04,685,500	...	...
Other Countries	...	3,641	59,400	762	11,000	...	211	3760	...	...
Total	...	26,445,913	296,136,200	21,103,646	244,542,260	...	17,373,205	238,831,600	...	...

Although the sulphur is produced in Hokkaido, Kiushiu, Bonin Islands, that which is exported is mostly the production of Kushiro, Kunajiri, Shari, Iwanai and Komui in Hokkaido and of Rikuchiu. It is chiefly exported from Hakodate. In transaction the price is set on each hundred catties of the best quality. **Gall-nuts.** The total value of the latest export is 229,494 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Tulphuric Acid. The total value of the latest export is 75,287 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

China Root. The total value of the latest export is 12,627 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Peppermint Oil. The total value of the latest export is 112,869 yen, and it is chiefly exported to England, Hongkong, France and Germany.

Menthol Crystal. The total value of the latest export is 197,411 yen and it is chiefly exported to England, the United States of America, Germany and Hongkong.

Starlanise. The total value of the latest export is 24,838 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Peony Bark. The total value of the latest export is 12,760 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Other Drugs. The total value of the latest export is 51,141 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

Matches.

The principal manufacturing districts of matches are Tokyo Fu, Osaka Fu, and Hyogo prefecture.

They are chiefly exported to Hongkong, and also to China, Corea, British India, Australia, Philipine Islands, Siam and other countries. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Australia Gross	63,450	Silver yen. 19,150/640	91,900	25,407/500	6,565	Silver yen. 2,041/250	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	7,850	2,315,000	—	—	—	—	—
British India	3,188,716	863,793/090	2,069,662	571,070/360	1,102,000	294,692/080	—	—	—
China	4,401,451	1,266,892/250	2,767,115	831,713/960	2,214,350	635,692/650	—	—	—
Corea	308,253	86,942/130	268,136	76,117/660	244,290	59,549/520	—	—	—
Germany	7,700	2,152/000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	464	121/150	6,276	1,590/750	675	166,000	—	—	—
Hongkong	8,900,442	2,422,015/20	8,608,223	2,280,744/700	9,959,498	2,542,176/080	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	9,942	2,880/500	14,000	3,987/000	11,400	2,965/000	—	—	—
Sham	5,550	1,505/000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	19,350	4,889/970	5,285	1,355/000	1,800	344,600	—	—	—
Other Countries	8,703	2,479/700	4,575	1,253/070	1,199	357/000	—	—	—
Total	16,914,027	4,672,811/550	18,843,022	3,795,634/900	13,541,287	3,537,974/180	—	—	—

The lucifer matches are exported in small quantity, but the safety matches in large number from Kobe and Osaka and also from Yokohama.

**Raw Silk, Noshi Silk, Waste Silk, Tama Silk,
Floss Silk, Waste Floss Silk, Pierced
Cocoon, and Waste Cocoon.**

Raw Silk. In 1869 or 1870 when the European silk spinning machine was introduced, the silk industry of the empire began to assume a new aspect. At present the silk spinning factories can be seen every where. In 1879, improvement was made on Re-reel machines and was called "Improved Re-reel Machine." It was first adopted in Gumma prefecture. Ever since the adoption of this machine, a decided progress was made in production, and its best quality does not seem to be inferior to that which is produced by the European machine, having the equal market value with the best of the European machine made. The raw silk is the important orginal produce of the Empire. It occupies the foremost place in the export of the country. The latest annual export value amounts to 47,866,256 yen. The United States of America is the first country for export, France the second, England, Italy, and Switzerland the third. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

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Countries.	1885.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
British America	—	—	23,008	174,855,000	—	—
France	2,052,056	16,610,362,630	10,36,636	13,801,518,690	1,892,567	14,939,930,760
Germany	515	4,404,000	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	81,175	264,290,830	28,891	201,884,650	147,212	1,043,205,890
Hongkong	835	2,475,000	—	—	—	—
Italy	350,075	2,202,352,140	314,105	2,302,060,340	124,861	976,489,190
Russia	5,219	44,700,000	1,424	10,549,000	—	—
Switzerland	22,829	191,427,450	56,273	404,944,470	15,867	126,232,000
America(U. S. A.)	8,847,841	27,826,244,880	3,123,612	22,457,348,470	1,531,284	11,078,747,830
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	432	2,745,430
Total	5,810,046	47,866,256,930	5,484,059	39,353,155,620	3,712,213	28,167,411,100

The raw silk is divided into six classes of Filatures, Re-reels, Hanks, Kakkeda, Oshu, and Hamatsuki. They are also classified into extra, best, good, medium, inferior &c., and numbered into the first, the second, and the third according to the quality of each class. The raw silk and waste silk are transacted on each hundred catties. They are produced in all parts of the country; but the principal places are Nagano, Gunma, Fukushima, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shiga, Saitama,

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Gifu, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures. The following table will show the amount of raw silk &c, conveyed to Yokohama, which is the chief exporting port.

(Noshi Silk.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Austria	277,859	Silver yen. 195,669,330	236,551	Silver yen. 198,552,070	236,722	Silver yen. 223,070,850
British America ...	—	—	6,900	9,300,000	—	—
British India ...	21,441	27,570,970	15,019	18,231,500	10,217	15,569,180
China	22,919	10,905,000	16,975	8,615,000	9,278	8,919,500
France	519,597	502,866,270	884,377	907,523,170	860,863	816,405,110
Germany	50,916	40,501,000	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	165,769	180,280,210	62,730	56,074,330	122,977	130,040,100
Hongkong ...	67,950	61,321,400	10,050	10,313,010	2,281	2,790,400
Italy	858,019	284,498,200	817,317	267,068,420	389,119	881,800,840
Russia	8,100	9,600,000	—	—	—	—
Switzerland ...	100,713	68,675,540	150,974	156,129,960	15,883	17,862,530
America (U. S. A.) ...	21,000	22,600,000	817	899,000	118	108,060
Other Countries ...	1,504	1,780,000	—	—	—	—
Total	1,596,777	1,347,255,920	1,701,211	1,632,211,450	1,646,956	1,591,581,530

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(Waste Silk.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Austria	106,500	77,862,250	98,625	98,063,500	70,751	55,575,780
British America	...	—	43,568	41,500,000	—	—
British India	33,142	30,271,360	17,204	17,646,750	—	—
China...	106,287	43,975,000	63,480	12,269,330	13,752	4,899,190
France	816,164	479,036,880	1,069,925	745,279,560	1,007,395	779,803,880
Germany	30,300	22,800,000	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	460,191	364,102,300	105,955	193,008,910	66,120	45,661,180
Hongkong	240,295	161,964,150	253,002	125,796,130	126,711	92,461,300
Italy	205,878	191,688,800	243,240	125,131,640	174,195	165,899,820
Switzerland	111,498	130,635,020	143,068	129,945,050	70,714	51,051,610
America (U. S. A.)	15,152	14,128,000	15,353	16,740,000	15,024	15,827,230
Total	2,225,413	1,515,463,760	2,153,120	2,153,120	1,524,772	1,201,181,990

Besides, the amount of export of the waste silks, cocoons, and floss silks for the last year is as follows:—

Tamato. 230,630 yen to France.

Waste Floss Silk. 5,010 yen to France, Italy and England.

Floss Silk. 9,286 yen to British India, Italy, and the United States of America.

Pierced and Waste Cocoons. P.=176,508. W.=2,063 yen to France and the United States of America.

**Silk Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs,
and Silk Manufactures.**

Silk Goods. The principal silk goods are habutai, crapes, kaiki, shuchin and figured damask, among which the first mentioned is manufactured in the largest quantity. The total value of export of five or six years ago amounted to only 130,000 yen, while it was increased to 8,354,489 yen during the past year—an extraordinarily rapid increased never heard of in any of the other exported articles. The principal producing districts of habutai are the provinces of Echizen, Kaga, Kozuke, Shimotsuke and Kai, those of crapes are Kozuke, Tango and Mino, that of kaiki is Kai and that of shuchin and figured damask is Kyoto. These are mainly exported from Yokohama. The export mostly find the way to France, then to the United States of America and lastly to Corea, England, Hongkong and other countries. The trade for the last three years with several countries is shown in the following table.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Habutae.

Countries, Piece	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Australia ...	1,936	22,928	760	418	4,671	130
Belgium ...	44	1,013	201	12	200	000
British America	10,750	95,111	130	4,114	49,565	040
British India	26,150	261	840,500	8,568	92,728	410
China ...	159	3,274	900	610	11,991	450
France... ...	94,009	1,677	122,380	109,128	2,128	260,350
Germany ...	1,966	30,432	370	537	9,269	910
Great Britain	23,903	515	992	280	11,666	249,779
Hawaii ...	265	3,046	480	104	880	450
Hongkong ...	10,656	133	984,090	7,159	71,836	610
Italy ...	55	1,411	000	401	7,533	530
Philippine Islands	98	1,277	000	140	2,230	500
Russia... ...	195	2,945	000	32	500	230
Switzerland ...	1,753	36,418	380	67	961	280
Turkey ...	110	1,395	760	6	100	000
America (U. S. A.) ...	353,124	5,555	41,0300	291,493	4,620	820,850
Other Countries ...	788	10,866	350	307	3,146	920
Total	525,961	8,354,486	880	454,767	7,254,478	370
					200,794	3,553,804,270

Table of Raw-Silk brought to Yokohama Port from Various Fu and Prefectures for 12 Months (1st April 1894—31st March 1895).

Name of Fu and Prefectures.	Filiatures. Re-reels.	Hanks. Hanks.	Orikaye- shishi.	Homa- tsuki, Okra- sen and others.	Total.	Weight in Catty.
Nagano	32,111.5	125.5	323.5	26	*45	32,721.5
Gunma	1,103.0	12,047.0	132.0	—	—	13,192.0
Fukushima	901.5	3,39.00	—	6,565	428	11,291.5
Yamanashi	6,921.5	5.0	—	—	*7	6,935.5
Gifu	4,730.5	8.0	—	—	*6	4,744.5
Aichi	3,904.0	—	—	—	—	3,904.0
Saitama	1,283.5	2,096.5	126.0	11	*1	3,518.0
Tokyo	1,283.0	1,800.0	164.0	14	9	2,562.0
Yamagata	1,882.0	266.	—	2	177	2,350.0
Kanagawa	1,871.5	659.5	12	—	*23	2,350.0
Iwate	254.0	1,369.0	—	—	216	1,943.0
Mitigata	1,496.5	248.0	—	2	*8	1,877.0
Kyoto	1,670.0	11.0	—	—	30	1,746.5
Shizuoka	1,278.0	77.0	—	—	*13	1,293.0
Shiga	1,246.5	—	—	—	—	1,246.5
Hyogo	1,239.5	—	—	—	—	1,239.5
Miyagi	842.0	359.0	—	—	—	1,201.0
Ibaraki	941.0	231.0	—	—	—	1,172.0
Toyama	1,111.0	—	—	—	—	1,111.0
Tottori	1,098.0	—	—	—	—	1,098.0
Miyc	—	938.0	—	—	—	938.0
						70,350.0

Continued:-

Name of Fu and Prefectures.	Filatures.	Re-reels.	Hanks.	Orikaye- shi.	Hama- tsukai, Oku- sen and others.	Total.	Weights in Catty.
Chiba ...	634.0	99.0	-	-	-	733.0	64,975.0
Okayama ...	677.0	-	-	-	-	677.0	56,775.0
Shimane ...	615.0	-	-	-	-	615.0	46,125.0
Fukui ...	590.0	11.0	-	-	-	601.0	45,075.0
Yehime ...	545.0	-	-	-	-	545.0	40,825.0
Tochigi ...	473.0	62.0	-	-	-	535.0	40,105.0
Hiroshima ...	463.0	-	-	-	-	463.0	34,705.0
Wakayama ...	376.0	-	-	-	-	376.0	38,200.0
Fukunka ...	268.0	-	-	-	-	268.0	20,100.0
Oita ...	243.0	-	-	-	-	243.0	18,925.0
Osaka ...	232.0	-	-	-	-	232.0	17,400.0
Akita ...	61.0	121.0	-	-	*34	218.0	16,250.0
Miyazaki ...	172.0	-	-	-	-	170.0	16,900.0
Ishikawa ...	168.0	-	-	-	-	168.0	12,600.0
Yamaguchi ...	126.0	-	-	-	-	126.0	9,450.0
Kumamoto ...	76.0	-	-	-	-	76.0	6,700.0
Nara ...	75.0	-	-	-	-	75.0	5,625.0
Aomori ...	24.0	24.0	-	-	-	48.0	3,600.0
Kagawa ...	38.0	-	-	-	-	38.0	2,850.0
Kagoshima ...	35.0	-	-	-	-	35.0	2,625.0
Nagasaki ...	32.0	-	-	-	-	32.0	2,400.0
Hokkaido ...	28.0	-	-	-	-	28.0	2,100.0
Seiga ...	27.0	-	-	-	-	27.0	2,025.0
Kochi ...	24.0	-	-	-	-	24.0	1,800.0
Tokushima ...	37.0	-	-	-	-	37.0	2,775.0
Total...	73,455.6	22,337.5	757.5	6,620	*862	104,282.5	7,819,687.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Silk Handkerchiefs. The total export value of silk handkerchiefs for the last year is about 5,330,000 yen. Among the countries for export, the United States of America stands first, France next, British India, Hongkong, and other countries third, and the trade for the last three years with different countries is shown below.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Doz.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Australia ...	22,526	69,212,810	10,822	33,995,500	10,904	38,129,290
Belgium ...	663	1,920,900	255	645,000	149	218,500
British America ...	29,702	82,735,500	38,392	89,496,820	41,601	99,091,060
British India ...	920,076	272,344,960	64,458	184,475,040	41,616	107,417,490
China ...	1,659	3,851,100	8,431	19,746,540	24,232	56,275,850
France ...	334,247	1,022,626,300	139,337	436,544,920	74,348	215,864,800
Germany ...	26,828	62,035,570	13,750	31,544,800	9,165	20,232,970
Great Britain ...	305,586	873,731,530	177,248	569,852,520	148,598	417,595,650
Hawaii ...	6,708	16,901,670	1,859	4,859,350	2,277	6,383,960
Hongkong ...	71,681	224,798,340	133,505	279,888,650	176,989	407,497,640
Italy ...	3,364	10,318,400	1,079	2,906,110	637	0,200,030
Peru ...	1,839	7,096,000	—	—	84	828,400
Philippine Islands ...	1,406	4,572,000	1,879	4,620,000	624	2,878,000
Russia ...	1,017	3,276,700	1,710	4,754,040	.547	1,826,760
Spain ...	1,498	3,930,000	10	29,500	—	—
Switzerland ...	1,033	3,889,000	—	—	2,963	5,299,250
Turkey ...	1,076	3,050,580	419	1,107,000	822	5,029,650
America (U. S. A.) ...	943,169	2,639,373,940	884,746	1,938,982,640	1,186,801	497,113,120
Other Countries ...	9,296	34,292,070	8,274	25,398,330	6,738	20,954,980
Total ...	... ...	1,855,574	5,332,955,270	1,435,674	3,628,128,510	1,723,075
						3,699,646,200

The Silk handkerchiefs exported at present, consist of white silk having turned over edges (Orikaeshi) which is produced in large quantities, the striped edges turned over (Shimabuchi), the striped edges turned over (Shima orikaeshi) and the scalloped silk (Fuchinui).

They are produced in Tokyo, Yokohama, Odawara, Gifu, Nagoya, Kobe, Okayama, and other districts, the port of export being Yokohama.

Silk Manufactures. The total export value of the silk fabrics amounts to about 1,600,000 yen, and they are principally manufactured in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto and Kobe. There are great many varieties such as curtains, table cloth, chair cloth, bed cloth, plate cloth, printed figure clothes &c. The trade for the last three years is given below.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Piece.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Australia	1,334	9,431,380	560	4,170,500	650	4,118,270
British America	1,848	28,753,149	1,267	15,443,700	251	2,374,700
British India	3,752	28,796,900	3,900	19,908,730	2,167	10,605,150
China	570	8,015,500	17	485,900	88	440,000
Corea	26,958	83,600,600	43,793	92,615,690	12,126	24,781,030
France	1,584	29,274,730	754	8,619,000	710	16,851,000
Germany	82	649,000	67	1,225,850	217	708,670
Great Britain	939	14,206,010	968	10,523,550	1,928	28,339,900
Hawaii	466	4,993,320	183	892,900	271	2,833,550
Hongkong	8731	24,094,680	5,271	18,626,380	3,358	17,769,130
Russia	1,610	8,179,950	1,723	7,150,700	1,827	7,395,110
Turkey	166	3,262,740	—	—	85	713,770
America (U. S. A.) ...	110,057	1,361,899,890	74,408	959,780,440	25,558	341,813,320
Other Countries	410	3,108,640	537	4,508,450	104	965,000
Total	153,457	1,608,6154)	133,393	1,145,015,790	49,348	459,708,600

**Raw Cotton, Cotton Cloth for Floor, Cotton Flannel, Mopps,
and Other Cotton Goods.**

Cotton Cloth for Floor. The export of cotton cloth for floor has lately shown a fair prospect. It is principally manufactured in Sakai. The United States of America is

the first country for export, England is next. The trade for the last three years with different countries is shown in the following table.

(Cotton Piece Goods, Chijimi).

Countries.	Quantities.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Piece.					Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
Australia ...	1,468	4,153	900	1,074	4,148	700	88	3,3,000	3,3,000
British America ...	1,227	6,641	990	9,421	6,037	600	163	623,110	623,110
British India ...	1,7,416	96,049	000	438,710	386,681	450	226,288	219,569	820
Chfna. ...	76,094	88,148	090	95,526	86,294	590	53,184	53,299	950
Corea... ...	2,995	2,255	710	2,020	1,056	100	200	156,000	156,000
France ...	676	2,676	600	720	2,173	300	67	223,300	223,300
Germany ...	1,339	2,991	850	421	1,443	050	26	829,880	829,880
Great Britain ...	3,476	11,097	100	2,482	9,167	900	470	1,857	500
Hawaii ...	82,983	31,498	370	43,474	41,916	470	38,772	36,463	880
Hongkong ...	588,768	181,973	430	472,927	425,478	510	276,581	266,149	60
Philippine Islands ...	1,987	1,679	400	1,888	2,217	100	414	471,830	471,830
Russia ...	2,453	2,605	270	866	906	800	367	412,160	412,160
America U.S.A.) ...	46,551	151,663	610	28,645	99,428	700	7,689	21,227	70
Other Countries ...	2,179	3,474	400	7,325	1,629	180	1,472	2,893	550
Total	469,595	585,908	660	1,088,389	1,067,572	950	605,695	588,969	680

Cotton Flannel, Mompa and Other Cotton Goods. The cotton flannel and Mompa, and other cotton goods are produced in Wakayama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto. They are exported to Hongkong in large quantities, and also to Corea and China. The export from Yokohama is chiefly for the Chinese use. It consists of the striped chijimi and plain white chijimi, the size being 3 jo 3 shaku by 5 shaku 3 sun (kujirajaku), another 5 jo by 2 shaku, still another 5 jo by 1 shaku 8 sun. They are manufactured in Sano, Ashikaga and Kiriu. For foreign export, that is for Europe and America, the white and the printed chijimi bearing the figures of flowers and birds are manufactured. The trade for the last three years is shown in the next table.

(Cotton Flannel.)

Countries.	1 8 9 5.		1 8 9 4.		1 8 9 3.	
	Quantities. Pies.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Pies.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Pies.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
British India	6,887	12,999,780	4,745	7,081,600	1,186	2,206,620
China	108,280	140,275,590	68,665	106,510,580	130,698	196,718,070
Corea	2,382	7,511,100	3,285	7,710,610	12	40,000
Hawaii	863	1,800,000	—	—	208	447,470
Hongkong	164,764	222,686,180	81,106	97,546,600	55,592	80,221,950
Russia...	8,111	13,414,900	805	2,043,700	650	1,557,730
Spain	900	1,200,000	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	228	752,220	483	1,024,490	12	45,600
Total	292,415	400,519,770	158,989	221,917,580	188,358	281,151,440

(Other Cotton Pies Goods.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australian ... Piece	2,805	Silver yen. 7,069,490	631	Silver yen. 1,767,840	744	Silver yen. 1,184,750
British America ...	7,864	2,851,000	4,006	1,620,530	253	550,220
British India ...	7,386	7,313,190	6,980	5,709,920	6,785	5,024,510
China ...	153,484	175,062,570	158,267	191,594,700	122,874	87,324,530
Corea ...	1,200,035	956,321,000	258,692	228,391,250	43,471	18,603,140
Germany ...	475	1,357,050	50	180,000	205	320,880
Great Britain ...	4,529	13,141,350	1,372	4,865,640	302	1,137,600
Hawaii ...	9,295	7,260,940	11,314	8,822,640	8,697	7,563,240
Hongkong...	48,180	53,318,120	41,233	45,115,980	172,547	83,026,400
Russia ...	11,881	13,628,560	3,694	4,783,980	2,627	2,621,160
America (U. S. A.) ...	15,354	35,493,150	4,728	19,534,100	7,265	20,817,530
Other Countries ...	2,087	2,916,740	650	1,091,810	346	754,290
Total	1,456,225	1,275,731,160	491,647	513,409,360	366,121	228,937,250

Lacquered Wares.

The lacquered wares are the special production of this country, and have obtained the admiration of the foreign peoples from an early period. The goods for export purposes are made in Aizu, (same as Wakamatsu in Iwashiro), Kii, Shizuoka, and

Hakone (in Sagami), and the articles are tray, bread tray, hanging shelf, square shelf, box, drawers incense box, stove screen &c. Trays are manufactured in Aizu and Kii; bread trays in Shizuoka; wooden plates in Hakone; and the rest in every where.

The total export value of one year amounts to 1,000,000 yen. Among the countries for export, England, Germany, Hongkong, France, and the United States of America are the principal ones. Yokohama is the chief port of export, and Kobe is the next. The trade for the last three years can be seen in the following table.

Countries.	1 8 9 5 .		1 8 9 4 .		1 8 9 3 .	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia	—	30,313,970	—	17,371,060	6,641,350
Austria	—	3,587,180	—	5,157,810	5,693,400
Belgium	—	6,529,350	—	2,818,190	10,434,680
British America	—	5,985,510	—	5,280,150	4,961,460
British India	—	121,448,670	—	92,426,190	77,747,570
China	—	14,141,910	—	12,684,960	10,946,670
Corea	—	7,970,40	—	1,173,840	997,900
France	—	111,713,710	—	73,366,100	49,255,860
Germany	—	137,316,440	—	118,271,120	106,044,870
Great Britain	—	333,661,940	—	230,851,980	151,351,730
Hawaii	—	1,357,790	—	2,352,980	17,370
Holland	—	16,855,350	—	50,909,430	20,872,600

Continued:—

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Hongkong	143,164	260	—	—	—	—
Italy	9,940	780	—	4,348,800	—	6,204,600
Philippine Islands	11,317	380	—	4,740,760	—	8,014,400
Russia	21,092	620	—	15,180,250	—	12,511,280
Spain	4,008	730	—	5,092,000	—	8,085,330
Switzerland	945	700	—	1,062,250	—	772,700
Turkey	3,966	510	—	2,338,920	—	1,053,200
America U.S.A.)	86,999	730	—	55,508,540	—	88,726,140
Other Countries	11,780	890	—	14,492,020	—	7,593,180
Total	—	—	1,083,212,460	—	797,539,300	—
						708,992,270

Metallic Wares.

Bronze Wares. The total export value of bronze wares is about 20,000 yen. The country to which they are exported in the largest quantity, is France while the United States of America, England, Hongkong, Germany, British India, and China come second. Tokyo is the first manufacturing place, Osaka and Kyoto, Takaoka and Kanagawa, the next. The manufactured articles are flower vases, trays, ornaments, incense burners, photograph rack, cigar holder &c. Yokohama is the first port of export, and sends out the seven-tenth of the whole export. The trade for the last three years is shown in the following table.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.
Australia	1,746	430	—	—
Austria	3,035	900	2,431	990
Belgium	1,188	000	2,734	100
British America	1,828	050	264	1,836
British India	13,319	750	674	280
China	9,021	740	12,910	440
France	49,743	900	53,659	500
Germany	16,660	440	8,766	500
Great Britain	43,721	100	33,371	210
Hongkong	31,989	320	23,017	430
Italy	8,719	000	472	000
Philippine Islands	259	000	405	000
Russia	1,009	400	1,822	050
Turkey	1,884	000	333	000
America (U. S. A.)	45,111	340	27,417	700
Other Countries	...	—	4,973	630	3,275	070
Total	229,290	900	183,687	890
					—	190,500
						840

Antimony. The total export value of one year is about 280,000 yen. They are mostly the products of Ichinogawa mine in Iyo and Totsugawa mine in Yamato, the greater part of which is, however, produced in Iyo and they excels all others in quality.

There is a distinction between the sulphurated, and the purified antimony, of which the former is principally exported. The countries for export are Hongkong in the first place, and the United States of America in the second. It is almost exclusively exported from Kobe. In or about 1874 the antimony was imported, but from 1877 the domestic produce began to be exported, and steadily increased ever since. In Tokyo and other places the flower vases, trays, photograph racks, buttons and all other kinds are manufactured.

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China ...	94,638 cauys.	\$13,228,440	2,522 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	381,500	1,733 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	22,000
France ...	68,549	10,248,500	97,162 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	7,262,380	21,9 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	25,660
Germany ...	76,040	1,311,880	185,813 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	19,511,220	210,151 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	16,555,860
Great Britain ...	164,520	23,777,840	201,625 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	27,560 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	556,733 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	41,792,060
Holland ...	25,449	8,694,760	— <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	— <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	— <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	— <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>
Hongkong ...	1,469,777	155,578,380	2,052,016 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	177,959,240 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	1,352,903 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	115,626,630 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>
America (U. S. A.) ...	514,412	72,095,500 — —	143,522 153 3,000	21,583,760 <i>Silver</i> <i>yen.</i>	66,191 1,637	9,371,760 261,720
Other Countries...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,413,185	289,935,300	2,682,813	254,261,460	2,180,567	183,855,740

Bronze. The total export value of bronze is about 27,000 yen. They are chiefly exported to Hongkong, and also to Corea. The old useless wares are melted and made into suitable form, and exported mostly through the hands of Osaka merchants from Kobe. The recent trade statistics are as follows:—

Countries.	Quantities.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Silver yen.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British Indis.	Catty.	67,221	10,658.520	59,125	—	201,726	—
Corea	...	39,557	6,050.640	7,634.960	—	24,401.280	—
Hongkong	...	65,702	10,831.040	62,769.120	448,060	490,338	66,622.020
Other Countries	...	197	31,220	1,410	204,500	721	91,760
Total	...	178,681	27,601.720	508,595	70,608.580	692,785	91,115.060

Ingot Copper, Bar or Slab Copper. The ingot copper and bar or slab copper combined amount to about 3,000,000 yen in the export of one year. The producing districts are Shimosetsuke, Iyo, Ugo, Bizen, Bitchiu, Kaga, Echigo, Iwami, Hiuga &c. The largest quantity is exported from Yokohama, the less from Kobe, and the least from Osaka. By the ingot is meant the copper in the original state came from the mines. By the

bar or slab is meant the copper melted and made into bars, slabs or sheet, having the trade marks of the manufactures stamped upon them, and bearing the different names such as square copper, long pole, slab copper and sheet copper.

In transaction the price is set on every hundred catties. Ingot copper is chiefly exported to Hongkong; and secondly to China and England. Slab copper is also chiefly exported to Hongkong; and England, British India, Corea and France have the rest of the share. The trade for the last three years is given in the following table:—

(Ingot Copper.)

Countries.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
British India Catty.	125,122	Silver yen. 47,581,800	770,386	Silver yen. 140,556,000	376,799	Silver yen. 99,818,200			
China	453,479	96,257,780	2,326,784	426,672,180	4,746,499	836,373,560			
Corea	95,909	20,757,500	61,768	11,962,660	290,684	50,733,160			
France	—	—	268,084	31,179,120	144,033	26,841,660			
Germany	1,064,966	212,143,210	858,858	168,559,100	496,500	85,914,640			
Great Britain ...	1,273,279	254,702,700	2,253,467	451,619,180	1,050,988	183,293,900			
Hongkong ...	8,465,411	709,280,660	8,205,863	668,879,910	4,611,900	749,428,880			
Other Countries ...	240	60,000	29	6,000	11,375	1,916,480			
Total	8,558,406	1,340,563,720	9,645,269	1,799,435,080	11,817,959	2,083,820,080			

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

35

(Slab Copper.)

Countries.	Quantities.	1895.	1896.	1894.	Quantities.	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		<i>Steer ton.</i>	Steer ton.	Steer ton.	Steer ton.	Steer ton.
British India	3,382	777,780	121,152	24,710,960	676,591	1,28,214,060
China...	341,000	77,867,460	895,565	182,934,260	484,577	92,054,740
Corea...	58,678	13,497,580	89,134	18,516,160	938,829	172,299,560
Germany...	1,790,458	364,379,060	293,883	59,761,440	135,576	26,030,600
Great Britain	860,949	182,669,000	820,074	169,063,860	42,039	7,880,460
Hawaii	239,755	48,250,800	—	—	—	—
Hongkong...	5,136,939	1,005,926,040	3,771,161	686,092,280	2,894,740	505,322,850
America(U. S. A.)	—	—	84,000	14,784,000	—	—
Other Countries	43	9,200	—	—	—	—
Total	8,431,204	1,698,376,920	6,074,919	1,155,862,960	5,172,842	981,802,300

LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARETTE, WASTE TOBACCO, CUT TOBACCO, SAKE, BEER, WINE, SOY, TABLE SALT, VERMICELLI, AND OTHER VICTUALS AND BEVERAGES, HEMP, HEMP KUZU CLOTH, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES, TABLE CLOTH, COTTON TUDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, MATTRESS, CLOTHINGS WITH APPENDAGES, HATS, BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PICTURE, CORAL, CRYSTAL, TRIMMINGS, EMBRY, MINERALS, NICKEL COIN, COPPER COIN, THERMOMETER, SYRINGE, STEAMER, SAILING VESSEL, BOATS, JINRIKISHA, AMINALS, LILY BULBS, PLANTS, FURNITURES, TOILET SOAP, WASHING SOAP AND TOOTH POWDER.

Leaf Tobacco. The total value of the latest export is 216,613 yen, and it is chiefly exported to England.

Cigaretts. The total value of the latest export is 115,760 yen, and they are chiefly exported to China and Corea.

Sake. The total value of the latest export is 415,833 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Beer Wine &c. The total value of the latest export is 132,711 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong, China and Corea.

Soy. The total value of the latest export is 74,882 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Hawaii.

Table Salt. The total value of the latest export is 97,463 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Vermicelli. The total value of the latest export is 18,820 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Sundry Victuals and Beverages. The total value of the latest export is 318,224 yen.

Hemp Cloth. The total value of the latest export is 11,318 yen, and it is chiefly exported to Corea.

Sock and Stockings. The total value of the latest export is 63,319 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Cotton Undershirts and Drawers. The total value of the latest export is 96,992 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong and China.

Clothing with Appendages. The total value of the latest export is 364,144 yen.

Books. The total value of the latest export is 4,771 yen.

Pictures. The total value of the latest export is 31,188 yen, and they are chiefly exported to Hongkong.

Corals. The total value of the latest export is 37,146 yen.

Minerals. The total value of the latest export is 660 yen.

Jinrikisha. The total value of the latest export is 104,697 yen.

Lily Bulbs. The total value of the latest export is 81,701 yen, and they are chiefly exported to England.

Plants. The total value of the latest export is 23,625 yen.

Rags. The total value of the latest export is 57,029 yen, and they are chiefly exported to the United States.

Furnitures. The total value of the latest export is 00,000 yen.

Toilet soap. The total value of the latest export is 270 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

Washing Soap. The total value of the latest export is 274 yen, and it is chiefly exported to China.

FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES ON EXPORT GOODS.

The freight and other expenees vary accarding to the nature and quantity of goods to be transported, and any fixed standard can not be made out, so the rates here given are in general.

The rates of transportation and packing from the producing districts to the port of exports.

Raw Silk,

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	The rate of 9 Kwanme.
Nagano prefecture.	Yokohama.	Yen 1.400.
Gumma "	"	" .500.
Fukushima "	"	" 1.300.
Yamanashi "	"	" 1.000.
Shiga "	"	" 1.500.

Packing, from 50 sen to yen 1.50, and insurance premium from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3% of the original value.

Silk Fabrics.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for weight and dimension.
Fukui prefecture.	Yokohama.	Yen 2.10 per 10 kwamme.
Gumma ,,	"	Yen 0.035 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Tochigi ,,	"	Yen 0.050 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).
Kyoto Fu.	"	Yen 0.180 per 1 sai (cubic shaku).

Packing, about 15 sen per 1 sai (cubic shaku), and premium $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 %. The rate of premium remains the same all through.

Tea.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	
Miye prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 0.33 per 1 case (containing 12 kwamme).
Shizuoka ,,	Yokohama.	Yen 0.18 per 1 case (containing 12 kwamme).

Packing, about 30 sen each case.

Porcelain and Earthen ware.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for capacity.
Saga prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 0.078 per 1 sai.
Aichi ,,	Yokohama.	„ 0.053 „ „
Ishikawa ,,	"	„ 0.090 „ „
Kyoto Fu.	Kobe.	„ 0.040 „ „

Packing, from 2.5 to 8.5 sen per 1 sai.

Lacquered Ware.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges for capacity.
Wakayama pref.	Kobe.	Yen 0.085 per 10 sai.
Shizuoka ,,	Yokohama.	„ 0.180 „ „

Packing, about 50 sen per 10 sai.

Mats for Floor.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Okayama pref.	Kobe.	Yen 0.160 per 15 kwammee.
Oita "	"	Yen 0.110 per 1 roll. (3 shaku by 1.3 or 1.4 shaku).

Packing, about 3 sen.

Fan, Umbrellas etc.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Gifu prefecture.	Kobe.	Yen 0.060 per 1 sai (fan and umbrella).
" "	Yokohama.	Yen 0.080 per 1 sai (lantern).

Packing, 10 sen per 1 sai.

Rice.

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Yamaguchi pref.	Kobe.	Yen 20. per 100 koku.
Miye "	"	, 1.15 per ton.

**Marine Products, Beche de Mer,
Awabi, and Cuttle-fish.**

Producing districts.	Port of Export.	Charges.
Awomori pref.	Yokohama.	Yen 0.420 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer).
Miye "	"	Yen 0.192 per 100 catty. (Beche de mer).
Ehime "	"	Yen 0.175 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).
Shimane "	"	Yen 0.335 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).
Oita ;	Osaka & Kobe.	Yen 0.080 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish and others).
Tottori "	" " "	Yen 0.160 per 100 catty. (Cuttle-fish).

Packing, about 10 sen per 100 catty.

In the mode of packing, there are several kinds. Some are done in the local fashion, some are packed with view to the facility of management, and some are not strongly packed for the shortness of transit, so the fragile or costly articles are to be re-packed at the port of export.

**Packing and other expenses in the
port of export.**

Packing.

Raw silks ...	1 bals (100 catty) ...	{ Yen 1.400. To America. " 1.800. " France. " 9.000.
Silk fabrics ...	1 ton (3 cases)	
Tea	1 case (50-70 catty) ...	{ " 0.750. To America. " 1.000. " France.
Porcelain and Earthen ware.	1 ton (2 cases)	
Lacquer wares.	1 ton (2 cases)	" 6.500. " 6.800.
Matches... ...	1 ton (600 dozens) ...	" 1.900.
Sundries ...	1 ton	{ " 5.000. To America. " 6.000. " France.

Buying Commission.

As it is customary for the merchants in the ports of export to treat the goods as their own and the commission can not be ascertained, but in case the transactions and business of exporting were intrusted to them, they sometimes charge, it is said, 1 to 5%.

Custom Broker's Commission.

Custom Broker is one who acts as agent to the owner, and manages the proceedings of the Custom House.

Up to	Yen 100	Yen 0.100 to 1.000
" "	„ 1,000	„ 1.000 to 5.000
" "	„ 1,000	„ 5.000 to 10.000
Upwards of	„ 10,000	rate not over 1/10%

Lading and Other Expenses.

100 catty Yen .040

**Wagon Hier to the Custom House
from Shops.**

1 ton Yen 0.200—0.300

**Registration Fee of Invoice in
the U. S. Consulate.**

It is only for the goods bound for the U. S. of \$2.500.

Premium of Marine Insurance.

Mail for America at Yen 100	... ... ... ...	0.750
Steamer for America (via Suez) at Yen 100	... ...	1.000—1.256
Sailing Vessel „	„ „ „	2.500—3.000
Mail for Europe	„ „ „	.875
Steamer for „	„ „ „	1.000
„ „ China (Shanghai)	„ „ „	.330
„ „ Hongkong	„ „ „	.500
„ „ Java	„ „ „	1.000
„ „ Singapore	„ „ „	.600
„ „ Manilla	„ „ „	.800
„ „ Hawaii { direct	... ... ... ...	.800
„ „ Hawaii { San Francisco via Hawaii	... ... ... ...	.750
„ „ Australia { Sydney	... ... ... ...	1.000
„ „ Australia { Melbourne		
„ „ Australia { Adelaide		
„ „ Australia { Queensland		
„ „ Vladivostock	... ... ... ...	.700

Freight from Yokohama to Foreign Ports.

	Raw Silk (Mail) 1 cwt	Tea.	
		(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Steamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York	\$0.08 1 lb (gross)	\$0.00½ 1 lb. (gross)	035 s. (Via Suez)
San Francisco ...		\$8.00	\$8.00
Vancouver		"	"
Victoria		"	"
Tacoma		"	"
Seattle		"	"
Portland...		"	"
London	\$5.60		
Marseilles	\$6.00		
Lyon	\$6.75		
Havre			
Hauburg			
Melbourne			
Sydney			
New Zealand... ...			
Shanghai			
Hongkong			

Continued:—

	Silk fabric, hand-kerchief &c.	Camphor	Copper	Rice
(Sailing Vessel) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Mail) 1 ton 100 catty	(Steamer) 1 ton (2240 lb.)
20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hope.)	25.00 s. $\frac{1}{100}$ of Original Value. \$12.50	40 s. (Via Suez)		35 s. (Via Suez)
Yen 5.00	$\frac{5}{1000}$ of Orginal Value.			\$8.00
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	"			"
"	$\frac{1}{100}$ of "Original Value.	35 s.	Yen 0.50	30 s.
	"			"
	"			"
	"			"
	"	40 s.		35 s.
	$\frac{5}{1000}$ of Original Value.			...
	"		Yen 0.15	

	Sea-weed	Sundries.		
		(Steamer) 100 Catty	(Mail) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)	(Steamer) 1 ton (40 Cubic feet)
New York ...		\$16.00	\$35 (Via Suez)	20—22 s. (Via Cape of Good Hoap)
San Francisco		\$10.00	\$8.00	Yen 5.00
Vancouver ...		"	"	"
Victoria		\$ 8.00	"	"
Tacoma		"	"	"
Seattle		"	"	"
Portland... ...		"	"	"
London		Yen 18.00	30—33 s.	
Marseilles ...		,, 16.00		
Havre			30 s.	
Hamburg ...		40 s.	35 s.	
Melbourne ...		35 s.	"	
Sydney		"	"	
New Zealand..		"		
Shanghai ...	(Leaf) Yen 0.70 (Cut) " 0.18	Yen 3.00	Yen 2.50 ,, 3.00 ,, 2.50	
Hongkong ...	(Leaf) " 0.38 (Cut) " 0.10	,,	,, 3.00	

2. PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED TO.

The development of commerce and industry accompanying with the progress of the country, inevitably increases the importation of the necessary articles to meet the demand of every day life and of the raw materials for the manufacturing purposes. At present, four hundred eighty or more varieties are imported to this country. The quantity and the value of principal imports for the last three years, with the name of the importing countries, are shown in the following tables.

Rice, Peas, Bean, Pulse, and Flours. (Rice.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Picul.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Picul.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Picul.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
British India ...	129,903	389,708	920	134,046	401,858	360
China ...	65,815	191,763	350	276,919	719,805	410
Corea ...	305,154	888,022	360	289,021	810,475	320
French India ...	1,154,745	2,813,811	070	2,384,449	5,866,824	190
Siam ...	29,692	73,660	750	240,140	614,025	500
Other Countries ...	43	99	340	53	158,920	1,125,129
Total	1,685,352	4,357,096	290	3,804,628	8,413,148	200
					1,399,079	8,254,842
					240	240

(Bean, Peas and Pulse.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
China	66,974,987	1,380,265,290	107,080,179	2,313,298,250	122,902,242	2,602,272,030
Korea	54,778,707	1,172,436,440	28,716,088	629,415,570	41,179,239	843,114,500
Great Britain	1,387	76,650	1,778,153	29,867,160	495	28790
Siam	—	—	116,955	2,923,690	—	—
America(U. S. A.) ...	21,070	1,353,670	16,969	1,192,750	6,480	366,090
Other Countries ...	13,427	631,530	43,911	1,097,220	57,992	854,950
Total	121,789,578	2,554,763,580	137,752,255	2,977,794,640	164,146,428	3,446,636,360

(Flours.)

Countries whence Imported.	1893.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Australia	37,907	1,808,590	—	—	—	—
British America ...	5,813	208,250	657,937	23,307,900	43,120	1,921,740
Germany	6	8,220	2,209	617,670	5,529	1,211,920
Great Britain	2,323	101,520	2,794	367,140	22,894	1,079,450
Hongkong	43,650	1,746,000	—	—	30,000	1,050,000
America(U. S. A.) ...	10,400,228	402,788,800	14,814,781	594,584,960	8,870,043	314,151,600
Other Countries ...	4,736	193,540	3,211	131,730	6,787	243,850
Total	10,494,663	406,854	920	15,480,932	619,009,400	319,658,560

The total value of the latest annual import amounts to 60,866 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

**Brown sugar, White sugar, Rock candy sugar,
Loaf sugar, Lump sugar, Malasses and syrup.**

(Brown sugar.)

Countries whence Imported.	1 8 9 5 .		1 8 9 4 .		1 8 9 3 .	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
British India ...	265,092	11,929,000	1,119,586	51,950,430	17,500	700,000
China...	65,754,912	2,309,817,230	68,932,506	2,607,637,140	83,284,381	2,951,381,560
Hongkong	20,497,371	806,143,860	8,539,582	423,056,210	3,998,868	218,816,810
Philippine Islands ...	25,241,148	941,284,100	35,215,037	1,469,204,190	8,622,699	342,005,180
Other Countries ...	118,500	5,037,200	—	—	43,785	1,783,530
Total	111,877,023	4,074,241,390	113,806,711	4,551,848,270	95,967,233	3,514,720,380

(White Sugar.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India ... Catty	105,800	Silver yen. 5,311,000	104,462	Silver yen. 8,295,960	—	—
China...	1,382,518	82,125,100	382,187	23,400,010	555,267	34,303,600
Germany	7,692,724	513,182,480	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	50,000	4,500,000	285	20,000	504	39,220
Hongkong	119,946,199	7,013,526,750	105,887,253	8,405,807,140	108,555,165	7,897,531,190
Philippine Islands...	172,020	10,024,200	253,255	16,823,900	61,373	3,616,680
America (U. S. A.) ...	6,311	886,640	2,755,543	235,368,620	5,051	629,730
Other Countries ...	253,186	16,303,770	490	32,120	15,475	1,155,060
Total	129,548,753	7,645,861,910	109,343,475	8,689,748,050	109,192,835	7,937,505,480

(Molasses and Syrup.)

Total value of the latest import is 82,498 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Hongkong.

BEEF, BRANDY, CHAMPAIGNE, CHINESE LIQUOR, GIN, OLD TOM GIN, LIQUOR, RUM,
 COREAN LIQUOR, SHERRY, VERMOUTH, WHISKY, WINE, BISCUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, COFFEE,
 CONFECTIONARIES, PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS, FRESH EGGS, HAM, BACON, KANTENG USA,
 CONDENSED MILK, DENOATED MILK, MINERAL WATER, PEPPER, SALT, SALTED FISHES,
 SALTED MEAT, TEA, GREEN VEGETABLES, AND DRIED VEGETABLES.

(Wine in Casks.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Gal.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Australia	665	874,800	1,080	1,124,780	—	—
France	420,454	169,566,540	279,745	119,600,920	203,672	86,688,840
Germany	50,447	17,887,900	39,620	18,103,240	20,331	8,242,500
Great Britain	215	967,300	1,154	3,385,720	653	1,911,360
Italy	2,462	1,650,820	1,636	1,229,180	4,642	2,112,300
Portugal	884	3,058,860	536	864,780	638	1,879,900
Spain	8,777	4,106,800	14,060	8,069,080	24,286	7,859,160
America(U. S. A.) ...	73,903	33,351,020	12,274	11,789,140	32,567	15,767,500
Other Countries ...	224	387,660	724	559,220	550	316,360
Total	557,981	231,851,700	361,829	164,706,360	287,339	124,777,920

(Condensed Milk.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Quantities. Doz.	Declared Values. Silver yen.						
France	824	1,742,980	80	102,200	—	—	—	963,320
Germany	1,684	3,293,080	3,802	5,961,100	—	—	—	11,561,690
Great Britain ...	10,690	22,553,940	12,550	25,645,000	—	—	—	26,816,940
Holland ...	1,084	2,114,900	1,396	2,627,360	—	—	—	1,816,700
Italy	1,040	2,295,180	116	232,000	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,683,840
Sweden & Norway ...	88	203,420	40	74,520	—	—	—	6,900
Switzerland ...	13,469	28,197,160	20,732	41,162,900	—	—	—	37,479,920
America (U. S. A.) ...	28,089	79,066,380	30,677	89,657,760	—	—	—	80,364,320
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,420
Total	56,968	139,467,740	68,893	165,462,840	—	—	—	162,217,440

(Butter.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ...	2,439	Silver yen 1,468	120	897	Silver yen 516,860	75
British America ...	1,377	936,360	4,212	2,745,040	1,162	40,000
Denmark ...	5,394	4,145,610	2,468	1,604,940	1,835	629,180
France ...	43,328	27,209,940	35,558	21,109,060	16,187	1,016,320
Germany ...	2,917	1,740,600	7,695	4,266,610	6,435	8,451,640
Great Britain ...	3,798	2,759,000	4,771	3,106,820	5,736	2,541,840
Holland ...	13,050	7,175,880	5,015	1,693,500	840	340,780
Italy ...	16,648	8,717,060	23,207	11,006,620	16,653	7,432,000
Switzerland ...	4,251	2,339,480	4,987	2,645,780	1,818	773,600
America (U. S. A.) ...	98,867	43,903,480	56,369	26,860,880	50,612	22,118,980
Other Countries ...	2,822	948,640	304	161,980	3,232	1,040,480
Total	194,901	101,344,400	142,488	75,714,920	104,585	47,181,460

(Eggs, Fress.)

Total value of the latest import is 95,207 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

Cigar and Cigarettes.

(Cigarettes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British America ...	—	—	—	—	—	Silver yen, 2,018,140
China	—	3,016,160	—	—	—	866,540
Germany	—	2,821,480	—	695,740	—	466,000
Great Britain ...	—	38,810,800	—	35,460,480	—	8,256,000
Italy	—	2,747,300	—	1,879,000	—	5,839,200
Philippine Islands ...	—	28,865,600	—	6,848,020	—	3,616,320
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	220,580,380	—	179,395,760	—	229,461,810
Other Countries ...	—	7,029,380	—	6,643,300	—	4,557,940
Total	—	303,871,100	—	232,313,660	—	254,639,980

(Cigars.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.			Silver Yen.		Silver Yen.	
China	2,135	2,066180	60	51340	98	67000
France	288	991050	660	1,195380	262	462740
Germany	1,167	5,175910	2,981	12,226670	1,751	5,851210
Philippine Islands ...	64,727	89,173100	37,528	54,250540	29,377	52,309880
America (U. S. A.) ...	249	2,745890	179	1,741590	263	2,741980
Other Countries ...	1,593	7,209330	1,949	8,448080	1,673	7,378930
Total	70,179	107,361460	43,357	77,913600	43,424	68,711740

CARBORIC ACID, SALICYLIC ACID, TARTARIC ACID, ALUM, BETEL-NUTS, BLEACHING POWDER, CANPHOR, CINNAMON BARK, CINNAMON OIL, LEAVES OF CATARIA, CINCHONA BARK, CINCHONINE, CINNABAR, CLOVES, COD-LIVER OIL, CUTCH, GAMBER, GINGER, GLUE, Glycerine, ARABIC GUM, BENZOIN GUM, DRAGON'S BLOOD GUM, MYRRH GUM, OLIBANUM GUM, GYPSUM, HOP, LIQUORISE, MAWONG, MORPHINE, MUSK, NARD, PHOSPHOROUS AMORPHOUS, BROMIDE OF POTASH, IODIDE OF POTASH, PUTCHUCK, QUININE, RHUBARB Root, SAFFRON, SANTONIN, SARSAPARILLA Root, SOAPSTONE, BICARBONATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, CRYSTAL SODA, SOJUTSU, STICKLAC, WAULING, ALONE WOOD, SANDAL WOOD, SPLEN CYNAE, ANILINE DYES, BLUE (CHINESE, PRUSSIAN, ETC.), CARMINE, EMERALD-GREEN, GALL-NUTS, GAMBOE, DRY INDIGO, LIQUID INDIGO, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD, MANGROVE BARK, PAINT IN OIL, SAFFLOWER, SAPAN-WOOD, SMALL, COBALT, TURMERIC, ULTRAMARINE, VARNISH, VERDIGRIS, VERMILLION, TAR, PITCH, PUTTY, BLACK LEAD, YELLOW LEAD, COCHINEAL, WANSHO OR GOSU.

(Aniline Dyes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	1,900	1,543	2,650	1,615	8,688	6,523
France	29,426	21,654	740	40,536	25,400	14,559
Germany	686,925	592,945	500	525,268	456,107	395,451
Great Britain	2,800	2,280	580	3,057	2,553	160
Holland	4,500	4,050	000	3,000	2,700	000
Switzerland	78,280	59,533	920	75,481	53,139	000
Other Countries	77	129	740	506	458	000
Total ...	803,906	682,137	600	650,598	643,494	830

(Paint in Oil.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
Belgium ...	40,324	3,538	110	19,663	1,613	510
France ...	—	—	—	1,498	208	170
Germany ...	43,387	6,480	590	25,859	5,347	510
Great Britain ...	2,316,084	280,723	640	1,061,601	128,103	000
America (U. S. A.) ...	20,541	2,091	580	94,534	11,406	860
Other Countries ...	410	54	350	18,202	1,420	930
Total	2,420,746	293,888	370	1,221,357	148,089	980

(Indigo Dry.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
British India ...	442,898	580,844	590	205,563	292,555	230
Great Britain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Islands ...	800	400	000	43,375	37,906	180
Other Countries ...	500	125	000	—	—	—
Total	444,128	581,369	590	248,938	329,861	1410

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(Log wood, Extract of.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
Belgium	—	—	8,499	1,856,080	21,488	3,662,140
France	541,863	121,919	657,237	140,771,980	695,761	116,932,600
Germany	396,210	89,364	738,001	156,186,500	685,279	116,298,040
Great Britain	27,116	7,054,840	20,887	4,782,120	166,860	28,436,180
Other Countries ...	2,481	500,000	1,937	254,180	163	24,860
Total	106,987	218,838	860	1,426,555	303,850,860	1,559,551
					265,284	120

(Allarine Dyes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
France	1,324	1,083,900	49	30,000	—	—
Germany	105,438	190,969,000	51,769	110,813,480	29,261	63,115,120
Other Countries ...	225	504,900	32	37,800	100	132,000
Total	967,970	192,557,700	51,850	110,881,280	29,361	63,247,120

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(Chlorate of Potash.)

Countries whence Imported.,	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Belgium ... Catty.	—	Silver yen.	—	16,803	Silver yen.	5,269,240	—	Silver yen.	—
France	50,385	10,202	180	—	—	—	25,174	7,193,340	—
Germany	174,903	41,996	360	211,613	—	—	84,154	25,011,300	—
Great Britain ...	1,509,496	366,85	320	2,364,132	765,670	320	2,321,268	710,111	920
Total	1,784,734	419,055	960	2,492,548	810,610	380	2,430,596	742,316	560

(Alcohol.)

Countries whence Imported.,	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.						
Germany ... Catty.	4,891,540	Silver yen.	410,320	1,939,773	Silver yen.	173,781	260	4,630,709	Silver yen.
Great Britain ...	2,171	412,320	—	—	—	—	—	31,884	876,552,880
Other Countries ...	1,007	171,300	3,600	—	404,560	—	291	2,394,600	28,000
Total	4,894,718	440,904	380	1,943,373	174,185	820	4,662,834	879,476,480	—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(Acid, Salicylic.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894..		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France ... Catty.	1,125	Silver yen. 1,289,260	1,218	Silver yen. 3,428,660	—	Silver yen. 48,502	—
Germany ... " "	150,785	284,220,480	61,149	188,938,680	—	127,558	—
Great Britain ... "	" "	—	426	1,312,980	—	6,804	680
Other Countries ... "	75	75,340	—	—	—	—	18,687,000
Total	151,785	285,585,080	62,793	193,677,320	55,806	146,245,680	—

(Phosphorus Amorphous.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894..		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France ... Catty.	1,500	Silver yen. 2,315,000	—	Silver yen. —	—	Silver yen. 23,625	—
Germany ... " "	150	229,000	165	240,000	—	28,041,560	—
Great Britain ... "	152,797	248,983,880	118,369	177,991,880	106,850	188,595,400	—
Russia ... "	6,000	9,295,400	—	—	—	—	—
Total	160,447	260,822,780	118,534	178,231,880	130,475	166,636,960	—

(Soda, Caustic.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany...	150	Silver yen. 66,820	22,477	Silver yen. 673,180	210,216	Silver yen. 8,070,600
Great Britain ...	5,811,994	231,447,420	4,600,165	204,493,660	4,795,373	184,356,230
America (U. S. A.) ...	43,081	2,486,720	—	—	—	—
Total	5,855,175	231,000,460	4,622,612	205,466,810	5,005,589	192,426,280

(Soda, Bicarbonate.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 102,917 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Quinine.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 129,391 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(**Acid, Carbolic.**)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 176,190 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(**Bismuth, Subnitrate of.**)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 108,459 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(**Lacquer.**)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 145,712 yen, and it is chiefly imported from China.

(**Liquid Gold.**)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 110,522 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

KEROSENE OIL, NARHTHA, SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, PARAFFINE OIL, AND WAX, BEAN OIL,
 CASTOR OIL, COCONUT OIL, OLIVE OIL, PALM OIL, VEGETABLE WAX,
 CANDLES, LARD AND TALLOW.

(Kerosene Oil.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Bussia	20,057.840	Silver yen. 1,217,980.500	49,689.684	1,055,980.200	22,524,717	Silver yen. 1,801,459.480
America (U. S. A.)	23,791.005	3,039,254.560	35,954,035	4,079,352.060	27,238,675	2,599,581.180
Other Countries	303,569	46,693.880	—	—	—	—
Total	44,152,414	4,303,928.940	55,643,719	5,135,332.260	49,763,302	4,401,040.680

(Paraffine Wax.)

Countries.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India	661,718	Silver yen. 76,716.500	85,184	Silver yen. 8,851.700	51,696	Silver yen. 4,253.180
Germany	—	—	18,623	2,035.640	36,542	3,212.560
Great Britain	369,471	43,005.940	376,845	42,825.550	511,276	45,489.080
America (U. S. A.)	1,526,515	146,617.980	2,249,141	209,302.160	1,357,565	97,656.380
Total	2,557,704	266,340.120	2,729,793	263,015.060	1,957,078	150,611.200

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(Candles.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium Catty.	436,960	99,998	115,118	26,061	83,026	15,847
France " "	390,187	86,789	104,561	23,170	82,911	12,850
Germany " "	8,489	1,976	3,918	1,027	86	18100
Great Britain " "	79,625	16,540	56,851	14,885	25,135	5,018
Holland " "	28,444	7,120	14,062	8,415	42,812	7,620
Other Countries " "	8,902	2,122	9,198	2,013	2,345	485
Total " "	952,607	214,547	970	303,708	70,576	250
					285,814	41,898
						930

Printing Paper, Chinese Paper, and Straw Board.

(Printing Paper.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium Catty.	373,679	37,590	185,120	19,817	44,586	4,221
France " "	—	—	11,694	1,289	7,390	659
Germany " "	486,529	36,079	900	889,097	67,381	1980
					314,246	23,369
						260

Continued:—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Great Britain Catty.	1,800,013	Silver yen. 209,451	1,415,491	Silver yen. 166,117	1,660,560	Silver yen. 169,443
Holland " "	140,616	060	50,810	560	900	560
America (U. S. A.) " "	20,674	18,780	2,074	3,124	—	—
Other Countries " "	32,405	420	080	900	126,580	—
			3,723	960		—
Total	2,853,946		307,699	280	2,553,080	257,857
					360	555
						217,691
						520

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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RAW COTTON, COTTON ON THE SEEDS, COTTON YARN, COTTON THREADS, CALICO, COTTON DAMASK, COTTON DRILLS, COTTON DUCK, CHINESE COTTON GOODS, COREAN COTTON GOODS, COTTON SAWN, COTTON VELVET, GINGHAM, GRAY SHIRTING, WHITE SHIRTING, FIGURED SHIRTING, TWILLED SHIRTING, DYED SHIRTING, TAFFA-CLEASS, T. CLOTHS, TURKEY-RED, VICTORIA LAWN, ETC

(Cotton, Law.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India	46,683,887	7,693,221	260	42,354,216	7,816,589	170
China	82,171,626	13,786,101	340	51,783,548	8,120,417	360
French India	2,301,338	406,816	310	1,119,252	283,028	560
Siam	61,718	9,187	830	—	—	—
America (U. S. A.)	11,996,115	2,388,177	110	12,056,816	2,680,671	320
Other Countries	258,575	71,807	080	1,101,747	223,216	270
Total	148,468,259	24,304,814	930	108,445,609	19,103,922	980
					93,885,718	15,284,897
					680	680

(Cotton, on the Seeds.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.				
China	8,597,937	Silver yen. 374,200	10,356,438	Silver yen. 441,518
Corea	50,350	2,284,500	14,304	100
French India	2,758,429	129,576,480	1,144,839	64,664
Siam	271,183	11,012,680	—	140
Other Countries ...	7,400	259,000	—	—
Total	11,684,468	517,283	060	11,515,576

(Cotton Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.				
British India	1,341,691	Silver yen. 392,631	000	2,333,625
France	—	—	—	687,556
Germany	1,500	2,063,850	3,000	050
Great Britain	13,246,316	6,688,086	15,606,172	7,238,689
Other Countries ...	576	510 214,000	—	6660
Total	14,591,083	7,082,975	360	15,912,797

(Cotton Thread.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
France	—	2,250	—	—	2,712	—	821	1,871	500
Germany ... ...	... ...	369,385	826,033	610	120,895	106,610	271	128,680	
Great Britain ...	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	145,855	114,119	720
Other Countries ...	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	11	6750	
Total	371,635	328,942	290	123,607	111,203	910	146,958	116,126	650

(Shirtings, Gray.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.						
Yard.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
Germany	—	—	—	28,234	2,091	370	—	—	—
Great Britain ...	... ...	45,991,756	3,065,164	060	41,335,238	2,931,748	790	38,964,756	2,814,561
America (U. S. A.) ...	... ...	89,743	6,291	010	16,500	1,193	360	280	—
Other Countries ...	... ...	504	40,950	—	—	—	6,095	463	120
Total	46,082,003	3,071,495	920	41,439,972	2,935,033	520	38,869,861	2,815,124	400

(Shirtings, White.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany ... Yard.	30,852 3,070,100	—	3,656,750 337,434,340	—	—	1,918,457 6,162	167,798,460 5,06,060
Great Britain	5,363,947 502,649,260	—	—	1,467 172,750	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5,394,799 505,719,660	—	3,658,217 337,607,090	—	1,924,619	168,304,520	—

(T. Cloth.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
British India ... Yard.	60,068 • 3,878,630	—	2,626,361 213,318,160	—	—	266,549 3,149,870	16,340,080 191,726,850
Great Britain	2,879,490 5,360	237,075,340 508,800	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,945,918 241,462,770	—	2,626,361 212,318,160	—	3,406,419	268,672,930	—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(Turkey-reds.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	60,000	5,164	180	38,400	3,725	060
Germany	—	—	—	81,017	8,689	800
Great Britain	5,131,839	407,026	240	197,736	197	420
Switzerland	60,343	5,827	760	164,436	15,094	160
Other Countries	8,975	772	300	362	40,000	—
Total	5,261,157	418,790	780	2,302,398	225,285	300
					6,130,871	363,587
					070	

(Chirizes or Printed Cotton.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany	—	—	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	67,524	Silver yen.
Great Britain	3,776,062	382,106	580	4,959,452	500,151	810

Continued.—

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Russia ...	9,905	Silver yen. 1,258,360	6,624	Silver yen. 708,380	18,369	Silver yen. 2,123,500
Switzerland ...	—	—	48,000	5,835,000	378,492	34,629,170
Other Countries ...	—	—	4,056	804,520	3,373	515,910
Total	3,785,967	883,364,940	6,155,964	621,697,030	7,773,182	635,902,620

(Cotton Velvets.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany ...	12,113	Silver yen. 6,421,760	74,266	Silver yen. 33,495,510	51,678	Silver yen. 19,162,280
Great Britain ...	2,197,800	479,638,680	2,823,295	666,617,790	2,587,956	470,512,630
Other Countries ...	71	36,470	20	7,300	—	—
Total	2,209,984	486,097,110	2,897,581	700,150,630	2,639,634	489,664,910

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(Cotton Drills.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.		<i>Silver yrs.</i>		<i>Silver yrs.</i>		<i>Silver yrs.</i>	
Great Britain ...	3,678,641	518,499,500	778,677	108,842,980	524,348	64,299,069	
America (U. S. A.) ...	4,800	499,500	602,741	63,755,910	2,618	400,270	
Other Countries ...	9,577	986,000	—	—	1,259	10,190	
Total	3,693,018	519,972,030	1,381,417	172,698,890	528,225	64,803,820	

(Cotton Satins, not exceeding 40 inches.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.		<i>Silver yrs.</i>		<i>Silver yrs.</i>		<i>Silver yrs.</i>	
France	40	8,000	53,130	6,510,200	16,933	2,135,000	
Germany	37,808	6,730,750	227,706	32,428,820	33,144	5,624,910	
Great Britain	4,526,136	776,939,680	7,486,854	1,215,829,890	6,126,366	834,632,170	
Other Countries	3,329	620,000	50	6,000	40	6,000	
Total	4,567,313	784,302,430	7,767,740	1,254,804,910	6,176,483	842,452,080	

(Woolen Cloth, half Wool.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 167,266 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Cotton Buck.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 108,116 yen, and it is chiefly imported from U. S. of America.

(Shirtings, Twilled.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 57,469 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Shirtings, Dyed.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 21,710 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Victoria Lawns.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 132,697 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

Wool, Woolen Yarn, Alpacas, BLANKET, BUNTINGS, CAMLETS CARS, CAMELLES, CHINA FIGURES, FRANNELS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, LASTING, LONG ELLS, LUSTRES, MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, ORLEANS, SERGES, SPANISH STRIPES, TRAVELLING RUGS, WOOLEN CLOTH, WOOLEN DAMASK, BALZALINE, CRAPES, PONGEE, SATINS, SILK AND COTTON MIXTURE SATIN, FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, FLAX AND HEMP YARN, CANVAS, GUNNY BAGS, HEMP ROPE, LINEN, LINEN AND COTTON MIXTURES, CHIKUFU, CURTAINS, ELASTIC WEBBINGS, MOSQUITO-NETS, MOCQUETO-NETTINGS, OIL OR LEATHER CLOTHES, OIL OR WAX CLOTHS, AND ALL OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS AND THEIR MATERIALS, PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS, FELT CARPET, VELVET CARPETS AND OTHER CARPETS, COTTON TABLE CLOTHS, WOOLEN TABLE CLOTHS, HEMP OR JUTE CARPET, CHINA MATTINGS, COCOA MATTINGS, PACKING MATS, AND OTHER MATS FOR FLOOR, BOOTS, SHOES, CHINESE BOOTS AND SHOES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, BRACES AND SUSPENDERS, BUTTONS, CAMFORTERS AND TIPPETS, GLOVES, HATS AND CAPS, NECKTIES, SHAWLS, SHIRTS, SLIPPERS, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, COTTON UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WATER PROOF COATS, ETC.

(Wool.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities. Catty	Declared Values. Super yen.	Quantities. Super yen.	Declared Values. Super yen.	Quantities. Super yen.	Declared Values. Super yen.
Australia ...	1,216,195	805,079,200	605,803	380,673,720	459,420	247,306,140
British India ...	406,060	155,200,600	77,269	33,875,420	107,727	36,728,160
China	1,145,711	134,052,880	744,467	119,287,920	411,706	37,593,440
France ...	4,059	8,752,820	—	—	1,287	984,820
Germany ...	16,988	11,155,260	—	—	1,335	564,040

Continued.—

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.									
Great Britain	38,698	Silver yen. 25,938	300	53,014	Silver yen. 30,980	360	154,880	Silver yen. 81,155	100
America (U. S. A.)	...	—	—	3,843	1,260	500	—	—	—
Other Countries	1,845	1,771	940	1,130	1,119	300	3,920	788,000	—
Total	...	2,829	556	1,136,951	1,000	1,485,526	567,197	220	1,140,275
									425,120,000

(Woolen Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Catty.									
France	1,660	Silver yen. 1,694	770	15,237	Silver yen. 18,371	530	1,408	Silver yen. 2,029	940
Germany	...	823,089	879,597	520	420,965	488,716	410	462,308	465,074
Great Britain	59,556	67,256	680	53,898	55,896	449	49,254	46,864	250
America (U. S. A.)	...	4,859	2,486	920	—	—	1,650	261,920	—
Other Countries	...	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	889,163	951,035	290	490,475	563,501	380	514,620	513,930
									220

(Frannels.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	1,031.	Silver yen.—	26,492	Silver yen. 9,632,550	10,703	Silver yen. 2,843,420
Germany	... ...	2,371,268	836,354,880	674,163	241,954,010	1,246,594,330
Great Britain	... ...	341,281	124,152,780	155,614	57,247,200	491,177
Other Countries	... ...	2,468	824,140	—	—	141,276,350
Total	... ...	2,715,087	961,331,800	856,269	808,833,790	4,268,062
						1,389,714,100

(Blanket).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	—	500	Silver yen. 539,770	2,628	Silver yen. 1,563,610
France	378	—	2,853	2,326,690	666
Germany	22,405	486,240	435	508,060	6,878
Great Britain	1,887,203	18,940,260	751,051	568,820,680	1,843,447
Other Countries	1,969	1,548,266,510	1,732,340	734	612,940
Total	1,911,955	1,569,426,350	755,572	572,808,140	1,353,756
						811,022,960

(Italian Cloths).

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.		
	Quantities.	Yard.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	901	Silver yen. 225 —	1,827	Silver yen. 1,177 320 39,207	—	—
France	—	—	—	8,898 930	—	—
Germany	78,434	48,539 910	87,987	42,364 650	168,873	62,803 140
Great Britain	3,109,547	872,916 090	6,348,986	1,705,872 570	6,035,978	1,425,768 060
Holland	—	—	4,531	1,482 180	3,025	739 290
Total	8,188,882	931,741 250	6,481,638	1,759,795 650	1,207,876	1,489,984 760

(Woollen Cloths).

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.		
	Quantities.	Yard.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	19,397	Silver yen. 29,681 020	6,161	Silver yen. 14,492 840	20,486	Silver yen. 27, 169 540
British America	...	—	—	—	—	—	717	1,169 280
France	2,827	2,893 700	2,218	4,842 960	3,589	6,070 010
Germany	576,009	811,992 760	303,306	367,420 130	453,133	437,239 590
Great Britain	1,416,983	2,106,166 630	195,668	251,001 240	302,708	322,435 210
Holland	—	—	—	—	6,054	4,957 760
Switzerland	...	—	—	—	—	—	2,357	1,158 970
Other Countries	...	128	—	307 320	—	—	989	1,227 310
Total	2,015,344	2,951,011 980	507,356	611,270 060	790,038	801,407 660

(Mouseline de Laine.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.		Stiver yen.		Stiver yen.		Stiver yen.
Belgium	105,061	17,331,340	48,708	7,868,940	—	—
France	19,209,896	3,484,856,900	17,440,983	2,932,170,410	13,766,278	2,070,708,650
Germany	762,142	92,701,550	1,442,043	194,655,600	,052,342	128,388,210
Great Britain	..	118,706	18,483,320	116,116	16,143,220	605,919
Switzerland	137,378	20,591,850	—	—	—	106,468,660
Total ...	20,333,183	3,633,467,960	19,042,850	3,150,823,170	15,424,139	2,305,505,520

(Cotton Handkerchiefs).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Doz.	Stiver yen.		Stiver yen.		Stiver yen.	
Germany	5	1,250	33,188	22,520,3860	18,267	9,889,320
Great Britain	319,174	191,730,060	259,436	149,061,890	257,018	127,197,670
Italy	—	—	—	—	6,283	4,581,950
Switzerland	13,774	16,774,860	88,491	28,244,260	28,387	22,613,380
America (U. S. A.)...	2,549	2,549,800	—	—	13	5,000
Other Countries	131	131,550	—	—	950	387,820
Total ...	335,633	204,683,520	328,065	199,846,510	305,868	164,619,140

(Flax, Hemp and Jute.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
British India ...	3,598,053	182,050,810	3,042,184	185,313,140	1,702,507	77,511,640
China ...	4,111,277	359,663,710	3,140,934	276,710,560	2,397,345	185,061,100
Great Britain ...	—	—	—	—	40,026	10,490,820
Philippine Islands ...	1,151,772	104,014,440	879,424	75,624,060	628,200	53,862,600
Other Countries ...	510	111,600	6,930	277,200	11,225	911,740
Total	8,891,642	645,840,620	7,069,472	537,924,960	4,779,303	326,887,400

(Flax and Hemp Yarn.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
British India ...	4,245,741	407,845,100	—	—	—	—
China ...	1,990	796,660	1,858	766,380	2,499	1,124,840
Germany ...	336	916,300	1,948	1,460,800	50,948	26,209,810
Great Britain ...	420,494	299,490,940	159,397	126,488,660	268,066	168,326,220
Other Countries ...	166	81,640	—	—	—	—
Total	4,668,727	708,682,540	163,203	130,715,840	821,508	198,660,900

(Canvas.)

Countries whence Imported.	1 8 9 5 .		1 8 9 4 .		1 8 9 3 .	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Yard.	Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.	
Great Britain ...	1,114,457	251,974	120	280,974	91,544	920
America (U. S. A.) ...	7,308	2,430	000	144	36,800	—
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	179	88,170	—
Total	1,121,765	254,404	120	281,297	91,669	890

(Satin.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 131,349 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

(Serges.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,845 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Satins, Silk and Cotton Mixture.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 87,309 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Linen.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,935 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Paching Mats.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 148,748 yen, and they are chiefly imported from China.

(Hats, Caps, Etc.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 82,699 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

Pig Iron, Old Iron, Bar Iron, Rod Iron, Hoop Iron, Band Iron, Nail-and Iron, Iron Nail, Pins, Iron Tubes, Iron Screw, Iron Bolt, Iron Nuts, Telegraph Wire, Iron Wire Rope, Tin-Plates, Steel, Steel Wire, Steel Wire Rope, Brass, Brass Screws, Brannen Bolts, Brannen Nuts, Brass Tube, Tin Capsules for Bottles, Copper Rod, Plate and Sheet Copper, Old Copper, Copper Nail, Copper Screws, Copper Tubes, Copper Wire, Falls of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Tin, German Silver, Lead, Sheet and Plate Lead, Tea Lead, Lead Tubes, Mercury, Nickel, Solder, Tin, Yellow Metal Plate, Yellow Metal Sheathing, Rod Yellow Metal, Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Old Zinc, Antimony, Old Brass, Iron Safes, Stoves, Brass Button, Copper Wares, Gold Wares, Silver Wares, Electro-plated Ware, Nickel Wares, Utensil, (Incl. Forks, Spoons, Knives, Etc.), Tea-firing Pan, and Other Metals and Metallic Metallic Wares.

(Iron, Pig.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty	silver yen.	silver yen.	silver yen.	silver yen.	silver yen.	silver yen.
France	—	—	383,234	12,187	174,585	2,197
Germany	2,38,672	28,340,580	2,393,770	26,988,460	6,423,616	72,616,680
Great Britain	56,221,026	645,455,120	57,632,550	658,600,400	32,209,179	371,614,360
Italy	—	—	671,862	45,826,480	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	1,230	18,500
Total	58,859,698	673,795,700	61,081,416	743,552,830	38,808,610	446,477,230

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.**(Zinc, Sheet.)**

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.
Belgium	112,102	13,042	540	414,720	49,855	9780	134,435
Germany	3,283,327	338,576	0	2,041,570	284,384	840	1,911,640
Great Britain	1,819,353	145,369	190	1,243,011	142,659	270	1,225,214
Other Countries	25,361	3,874	100	—	—	—	4,291
Total	4,740,143	500,862	780	3,699,301	426,853	890	3,275,580

(Iron, Bar and Rod.)

Countries whence Imported.		1895.		1894.		1893.	
Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.	Catty.	Silver yen.
Belgium	35,512,215	937,164	440	14,636,988	410,006	400	9,325,045
France	381,408	21,229	160	310,930	14,787	170	468,834
Germany	8,930,385	254,825	670	12,383,251	840,681	560	4,524,834
Great Britain	28,641,008	865,360	650	19,458,779	571,703	090	23,335,670
Sweden and Norway.	121,032	5,242	310	36,774	1,497	760	611,464
Other Countries	53,196	1,861	860	12,501	357	980	7,947
Total	73,639,244	2,085,684	090	46,839,223	1,339,033	060	37,724,154

(Lead.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.
Australia	1,414,741	Silver yen. —	89,692,890	980,517	Silver yen. —	68,365,180	903,400	Silver yen. 47,593,710	
Austria ... ...	... ...	2,845,300	—	—	—	—	25,300	1,270,000	
British India	51,160	48,508,980	212,221	—	11,809,000	—	—	—	
Germany	845,555	169,813,910	1,499,318	95,731,220	1,723,190	58,400,390	290,108	15,263,580	
Great Britain	2,940,727	2,258,670	33,712	1,683,050	—	—	—	—	
Spain	42,208	512,600	485	26,250	—	—	—	—	
Other Countries ...	8,522								
Total	5,305,913	313,632,350	2,726,253	177,657,700	2,942,007	149,327,680			

(Iron Pipes and Tubes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.	Declared values.	Quantities.
Belgium	—	42,273,980	—	10,074,540	—	—	—	—
France	—	27,137,110	—	35,660	—	—	41,000	
Germany	—	8,627,700	—	2,786,160	—	—	1,0,0810	
Great Britain	—	464,433,920	—	451,585,500	—	—	101,390,610	
America (U. S. A.)	—	67,280,620	—	19,284,540	—	—	20,413,140	
Total	—	604,753	—	484,086,400	—	—	122,885,920	

(Rail.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	-	1894.	-	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	Catty.	1,470,924	Silver yen. 39,438,580	1,510,303	Silver yen. 36,841,480	1,144,834
Germany	"	711,044	19,649,600	819,820	21,904,140	220,106
Great Britain	"	41,122,159	866,443,000	55,411,998	1,150,424,760	36,170,803
Other Countries	"	—	—	744	35,020	—
Total	"	48,804,127	925,531,380	57,772,865	1,209,205,400	87,535,743

(Steel.)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	-	1894.	-	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	Catty.	118,226	Silver yen. 4,739,840	172,304	Silver yen. 6,928,450	87,005
France	"	137,103	8,560,660	129,986	7,057,300	679,252
Germany	"	1,598,744	88,459,950	777,956	42,037,170	685,740
Great Britain	"	4,815,601	387,782,670	3,609,249	289,246,880	4,732,254
Sweden and Norway.	"	198,173	11,729,070	293,894	16,929,540	100,812
America (U. S. A.)	"	50,292	2,176,100	—	—	5,011,070
Other Countries	"	1,600	123,000	2,520	166,500	1,576
Total	"	6,919,739	503,571,290	4,985,909	362,365,310	6,286,778

(Iron Nails.)

Countries whence Imported	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	1,888,014	Silver yen. 94,028,080 3,513,990	2,872,018	Silver yen. 150,397,370 5,621,230	4,007,363	Silver yen. 162,614,650
France	58,643	100,152	—	—	—	—
Germany	20,032,426	1,065,844,540	19,312,826	1,017,318,170	12,204,963	545,367,610
Great Britain	2,129,513	107,968,050	8,023,011	158,668,930	3,961,738	179,497,830
America (U.S.A.)	100,942	5,062,990	11,550	569,010	4,650	204,540
Other Countries	65,311	1,638,470	1,372	62,950	2,549	105,720
Total	24,274,849	1,278,056,120	25,320,959	1,332,637,690	20,181,263	887,790,380

(Iron, Plate and Sheet.)

Countries whence Imported	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	5,533,134	Silver yen. 179,063,930 2,403,230	3,618,398	Silver yen. 120,193,850 4,293,310	2,335,218	Silver yen. 66,111,850 1,432,820
France	29,273	27,856,340	12,487	37,238,290	37,509	18,232,090
Germany	799,063	17,535,206	978,060	568,873,850	632,455	244,301,190
Great Britain	21,135,557	703,115,150	—	8,395,746	3,610	586
Other Countries	—	—	121	—	—	16,680
Total	27,497,027	918,458,650	22,294,212	726,738,910	11,401,554	330,097,630

(Zinc.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 184,614 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(Tea Lead.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 179,742 yen, and it is imported from Great Britain.

(Iron, Galvanized Sheet.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 112,743 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Iron Ware.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 142,433 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Germany.

(Mercury or Quick-silver.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 191,936 yen, and it is chiefly imported from British India.

(Copper Tubes.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 123,103 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Brass Tubes.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 107,569 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Yellow Metal, Sheathing.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 123,121 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Steel Wire.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 12,744 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Iron Screws.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 106,781 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, COPYING MACHINERY, MICROSCOPE, THERMOMETERS, STEAM VESSELS, SAILING VESSELS, ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, CORDAGE FOR RIGGING, BALANCES AND SCALES, CRUCIBLES, CUTTERY, GRINDSTONES, IMPLEMENTS OF FARMERS, IMPLEMENTS OF CARPENTERS, SMITHS, ETC., MINING MACHINERY, PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY, PRINTING MACHINERY, SEWING MACHINERY, SPINNING MACHINERY, TELEGRAPHIC MACHINERY, WEAVING MACHINERY, PUMPS, STEAM BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, SAWING MACHINERY, FIRE ENGINES, BAROMETERS, CLOCKS, FIELD OR MARINE COMPASS, OPERA OR FIELD GLASSES, SPECTACLES, WATCHES, TELESCOPES, IRON RAIL-ROAD, CARRIAGES, WHOLE AND PARTS, RAILWAY CARRIAGES, CARS, OR DRAGS CONVEYANCE OF GOODS, AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

(Machinery, Spinning).

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	—	Silver yen. 16,445,300	—	Silver yen. 67,698,500	—	Silver yen. 2,553,560
Germany	—	53,023,860	—	14,897,980	—	17,473,160
Great Britain	—	1,825,920,300	—	2,785,824,600	—	1,890,127,680
Switzerland	—	1,805,720	—	—	—	1,104,840
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—	763,420
Total	—	1,896,196,180	—	2,858,321,080	—	1,912,012,960

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.**(Railway Carriages).**

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Germany	—	Silver yen. 90,504,400	—	Silver yen. 31,465,120
Great Britain	—	526,093,620	—	100,609,740
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	26,618,880	—	23,025,600
Total	—	648,216,900	—	155,100,460

(Locomotive-engines.)

Countries.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	—	Silver yen. —	—	Silver yen. —
Germany	—	117,496,040	—	37,445,760
Great Britain	—	761,869,120	—	989,624,680
America (U. S. A.) ...	—	284,329,340	—	553,202,120
Total	—	1,163,694,500	—	1,680,272,560

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.

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(**Steam Boilers and Engines.**)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	Catty.	—	Silver yen. 2,032,080	—
France	...	—	34,191,520	—
Germany	...	—	9,437,300	—
Great Britain	...	—	282,746,640	14,189,000
America (U. S. A.)	...	—	108,366,920	149,026,800
Other Countries	...	—	150,000	51,138,640
Total	...	—	431,925,360	800,600

(**Machinery, Dynamo-electric.**)

Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	1895.	1894.	1893.
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
France	Catty.	—	Silver yen. 24,206,340	—
Germany	...	—	41,170,960	18,199,120
Great Britain	...	—	173,707,840	49,322,220
Switzerland	...	—	2,104,880	12,073,680
America (U. S. A.)	...	—	69,826,280	145,903,020
Other Countries	...	—	—	—
Total	...	—	311,016,300	226,193,620

Watches.

Countries whence Imported.	No.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
		Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.	Quantities. Silver yen.	Declared Values. Silver yen.
Belgium	...	756	3,868.310	—	—	—	—
France	...	9,358	41,054.520	8,288	15,662.480	10,243	40,705.440
Germany	...	9,002	16,340.160	11,694	12,6372.0	8,694	3,989.820
Great Britain	...	704	9,532.880	102	741.050	691	2,109.520
Switzerland	...	161,198	792,988.580	60,266	451,846.940	86,713	456,170.360
America (U. S. A.)	...	7,701	59,220.120	2,972	25,728.500	2,466	20,074.100
Other Countries	...	3	18,000	—	—	—	—
Total	...	188,729	923,022.580	78,272	401,616.220	103,747	523,126.540

(Cordage for Rigging.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 119,789 yen, and it is chiefly imported from China.

(Anchors and Chain Cables.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 153,034 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Clocks.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 70,655 yen, they are chiefly imported from Germany.

(Photographical Instruments.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 116,811 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Pumps.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 121,861 yen, and they are chiefly imported from Great Britain.

CATTLES, HORSES, DONKEYS, SHEEP, FOWLS, OTHER ANIMALS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, HERBS, COCAL, AMBER, INDIA-RUBBER WARE, LAMP, JEWELRY, COPPER WARE, BRUSHES, FURNITURES, MATCHES, PERFUMED WATER, HAIR OILS, OTHER COSMETICS AND PERFUMERIES, PICTURES, SADDLERY, SHOE-BLACKING, SOAP, TEA-BASKETS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLA, UMBRELLA STICKS AND HANDLES, WASTE COTTON, WASTE COTTON YARN, FISHING GUTS, DRIED SARDINE FOR MANURE, FUNORI, RAW INDIA RUBBER, SHEET INDIA RUBBER, OIL-CAKES, SPONGES, MAPS, BOOKS, PENCILS, PRINTING INK AND OTHER STATIONERY, BAMBOO, STONES, TIMBERS, RATTAN, RASSETTA, WOOD, RASSETTA WOOD WARE, CHALK AND WRITING, CLAY, OAKUM, CORKS, BRICKS AND TILES, CEMENT, COAL, CAKES, CANNON, GUN, CARTRIDGE, DYNAMITE, IMPLEMENTS OF HUNTING, FIRE-WORKS, GUNPOWDER, WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, LOOKING GLASS, BROKEN AND POWDER GLASS, GLASS BEADS, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN WARE, AND PORCELAIN WARE, ANIMAL BONE, KINGFISHER AND PEACOCK FEATHERS, FURS, ANIMAL HAIR, BUFFALOES AND COW HIDES, HOOF, BUFFALO AND COW HORNS, DEER HORN, RHINOCEROS HORN, SOLE LEATHER, OTHER LEATHER, DEER SKINS, SANBA OR CERONS ELEPHUS SKINS, IVORY, NARWHALE-TEETH, WALRUS TUSKS, TORTOISE-SHELL, TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, IVORY WARE, ETC.

(Coal.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.	1894.	1893.			
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Australia ... Ton.	—	Silver yen.	800	Silver yen.	—	Silver yen.
Great Britain ...	68,547	849,623,190	86,268	17,970,000	7,355	81,122,030
America (U.S.A.) ...	380	3,402,000	129	453,505,090	20	—
Other Countries ...	4	54,600	50	1,122,000	70	130,000
				160,000		455,000
Total	68,931	853,079,790	87,247	472,757,090	7,445	81,707,030

(Oil-cakes.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.	1894.	1893.			
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
China ... Catty.	56,678,970	Silver yen.	52,853,572	Silver yen.	40,390,803	Silver yen.
Korea	291,411	939,948,340	438,380	816,909,930	593,377	592,030,190
French India ...	197,346	3,433,160	—	5,285,430	—	6,788,800
Other Countries ...	19,238	2,427,190	—	—	—	—
		218,860	—	—	69,231	1,074,410
Total	57,189,965	946,027,550	53,291,952	822,195,360	41,053,500	599,893,400

(India Rubber Ware.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	Catty.	Silver yen. 1,812,040	—	Silver yen. 9,894,800	—	Silver yen. 656,100
France	...	20,850,920	—	47,921,260	—	14,688,320
Germany	...	73,156,040	—	63,986,960	—	51,622,520
Great Britain	...	103,828,200	—	2,576,860	—	43,944,060
Italy	...	8,996,980	—	18,492,680	—	3,663,340
America (U. S. A.)	...	19,150,960	—	537,880	—	9,495,720
Other Countries	...	—	—	—	—	486,020
Total	...	222,795,140	—	143,410,240	—	124,556,080

(Window-glass.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Belgium	Catty.	Silver yen. 213,514,220	54,673	Silver yen. 169,023,830	83,776	Silver yen. 232,612,400
France	...	—	—	—	1,250	3,002,810
Germany	...	12,844,880	5,615	16,112,110	21,051	54,005,770
Great Britain	...	84,442,650	18,546	60,896,880	24,185	69,793,890
Total	...	110,364	809,801,700	78,834	246,032,620	130,262
						259,314,870

(Hides, Buffalo and Cow.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.						
Australia	19,354	3,156,820	1,621	129,580	3,023	523,360
British India	133,201	22,370,030	44,129	5,306,850	33,453	3,968,380
China	932,729	147,698,180	263,913	34,152,620	627,855	85,141,410
Corea	2,810,354	517,730,910	2,085,447	352,220,440	1,855,553	321,643,180
Hongkong	9,961	2,380,800	5,755	919,130	2,329	232,000
America(U. S. A.)	6,219	1,474,260	7,203	1,070,390	5,188	1,263,600
Other Countries	8,393	1,173,680	7,763	1,093,180	888	95,230
Total	3,915,214	695,984,980	2,855,831	394,892,190	2,528,254	412,667,110

(Leather, Sole.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.						
Australia	28,829	11,254,390	—	—	32,868,010	—
British India	526,612	115,850,310	177,622	32,868,010	311,902	65,510,630
China	730	151,100	82,444	7,031,00	79,886	14,815,600
France	—	—	3,663	1,809,00	—	—

Continued:—

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Great Britain ...	403	200,000	6,876	4,426,330	2,353	1,537,720
America(U. S. A.) ...	370,468	370,318,010	518,432	235,301,950	358,028	133,567,010
Other Countries ...	—	—	763	293,120	1,306	221,650
Total	1,232,072	497,774,310	739,800	281,782,310	753,476	215,702,210

(Leather, Other.)

Countries whence Imported.	1895.		1894.		1893.	
	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.	Quantities.	Declared Values.
Catty.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Australia	63,058	21,855,670	5,801	2,824,980	484	65,600
Austria	—	—	—	—	1,011	1,179,170
Belgium	1,765	3,985,700	16	53,770	—	—
British India	858,101	364,203,800	343,381	223,264,020	355,504	235,327,010
China	220,556	92,853,780	149,605	67,033,450	101,816	49,777,570
France	8,374	10,714,710	6,278	10,233,070	6,355	9,620,310
Germany	49,408	86,199,760	14,653	33,583,240	22,540	40,675,890

Continued:—

Great Britain ...	63,581	94,070	200	53,111	91,846	950	44,256	57,721	930
America (U. S. A.) ...	618,728	417,061	290	238,426	158,367	320	56,007	41,014	880
Other Countries ...	4,845	1,876	980	1,808	1,573	770	2,619	1,550	460
Total	1,888,416	1,092,821	390	813,382	598,840	580	590,801	436,932	820

(Timber, Wood and Planks.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 159,631 yen, and they are chiefly imported from British India.

(Ivory.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 110,867 yen, and it is chiefly imported from British India.

(Tars.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 39,528 pen, and they are chiefly imported from Corea.

(Gunpowder.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 39,167 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Great Britain.

(Dried Sardine for Manure.)

The total value of the latest import amounts to 8,561 yen, and it is chiefly imported from Corea.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TREATY PORTS.

I. YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, the leading treaty port of Japan, is situated in the southern extremity of Musashi province, about eighteen miles from Tokyo, the capital of the Empire. Its precise location is, Latitude: $35^{\circ}26'58''$, North. Longitude: $139^{\circ}38'37''$, East from Greenwich.

The prosperous state of this port in respect to the foreign trade is seen from the fact that it surpasses any other treaty port in the volume of merchandise and the number of shipping. More than half of commodities imported to and exported from Japan is dealt with in this port. Besides, all those who visit Japan as well as those who go abroad generally touch this port, as it is the most important intermediate station.

There are a good race course, parks, public halls, European hotels, consulates, agents, Lloyd's, chamber of commerce, banks, shipping offices, post and telegraph offices, commercial schools etc.

The means of communication is well provided for, there being telephone, telegraph, railway, and steam-boat lines; the first of which connects this city with Tokyo, and the second and the third convey the mes-

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|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Kanagawa Local Gov. | 23 Light-House |
| Office. | 24 City Hall. |
| 2 Yokohama City Gov. | 25 Yokohama Un- |
| Office. | house Co. |
| 3 Central Police Gov. | 26 Yokohama Un- |
| Office. | Office. |
| 4 Yokohama Local Court. | 27 Japan Mail & |
| 5 " Post & Telegram | Branch Office. |
| Office. | 28 Japan Mail S. |
| 6 Yokohama Teleg. Office. | Iron Works. |
| 7 Custom House. | 29 Gas Works. |
| 8 Austro-hungarian Con- | 30 Specie Bank. |
| sulate. | 31 2nd National Pa- |
| 9 Belgian Legation & Con. | 32 74th " |
| 10 Chinese Con. | 33 Yokohama |
| 11 Danish " | 34 Commercial Sch. |
| 12 French Con. | 35 Jiujen Hospital. |
| 13 German, Dutch & Swed- | 36 Minato Theater. |
| ish-norwegian Cons. | 37 Church. |
| 14 English Con. | 38 Daijingu. |
| 15 Italian " | |
| 16 Peruvian " | |
| 17 Portuguese Con. | |
| 18 Russian " | |
| 19 Spanish " | |
| 20 Swiss " | |
| 21 American " | |
| 22 Harbour Works Office. | |

a Railway under Construction,
 Pier "

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YOKOHAMA

1:15,000

THE PRACTICAL WORKER

age and travellers visit parts of the empire, while she has regularly dispatched envoys to all principal parts of the world.

Four English daily papers - "The Japan Gazette," "The Japan Herald," "The Japan Daily Mail" and "The Japan Daily Advertiser" are published from The Mail and The Gazette also issue weekly papers.



ΑΜΑΝΟΥΧΟΥ

age and travellers to all parts of the empire, while the last regularly dispatches steamers to all principal sea ports of the world.

Four English daily papers, "The Japan Gazette," "The Japan Herald," "The Japan Daily Mail" and "The Japan Daily Advertiser" are published here. The Mail and The Gazette also issue weekly papers.

Anchorage. The harbour was much exposed, but two breakwaters of 3683.58 metres long, projecting from east and north, have been constructed to furnish a shelter and a safe anchorage for vessels.

Pier. An iron pier 701.21 meters long was constructed by the government, so that vessels may load and unload the goods there.

Vessels at the pier is required to pay pier dues at the rate of \$ 2 per registered ton for 24 hours and \$ 1 for every additional hour.

Water Supply. Water supply of this city is brought through an aqueduct. Vessels in the port will be supplied with fresh water at 17 cents per ton.

Custom House. A custom officer boards on a vessel on her arrival at the port and leaves her in the evening after sealing up the hatch-way. He visits the vessel every day, staying there from sun-rise to sun-set, and receiving meals on the board free of charge, during her anchorage in the port. Within forty-eight hours after the arrival, the captain shall make at the Custom House the ship's entry and present the manifest of cargoes, and at the same time he shall deposit at the

Custom House the certificate of registry and clearance permit of the original port and shall pay the entry fee of fifteen yen.

Coal. Supply of coal is not sufficient in the port. The coaling of vessels is generally done at Shimono-seki.

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap in the port.

Ballast. Pallast can be obtained at any time. The rate of single ballast is \$ 6.60 per ton, and that of the compound one is \$ 8.40 per ton. They shall be dilivered to a ship.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and a good labourer is always obtainable at the rate of about 30 cents per day.

Depth. Inside of the breakwaters and warves, the water is deep enough to allow large ships to enter, having the depth of from 8 to 12 fathoms.

Brokerage. Brokerage for procuring a charter is generally $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. There are 5 foreign residents who carry on this business in the port.

Climate. The climate is very mild, being warm in summer, and cold in winter. The sanitary state of this port is excellent and the cases of sickness of any kind are very rare. The port, being free from ice, which obstructs navigation, opens throughout the year.

THE TREATY PORTS

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**Table of distance from Yokohama to important
ports, foreign and interior.**

Ports.	Distance.	Ports.	Distance.
	Nautical mi.		Nautical mi.
Ishihama (Rikujen)	283	Adelaide ...	9,295
Oginohama "	286	Melbourne ...	9,780
Kamaishi(Rikuchiu)	353	Sidney ...	10,340
Miyako ...	377	Bombay ...	5,773
Hakodate ...	529	Aden ...	6,991
Yokosuka...	12	Suez ...	8,299
Uraga ...	17	Portsaid ...	8,286
Shimoda ...	74	Alexandria ...	8,519
Shimizu (Suruga) ...	113	Brindisi ...	9,344
Handa (Owari) ...	191	Ancona ...	9,614
Yokkaichi ...	200	Venice ...	9,739
Kōbe ...	347	Trieste ...	9,804
Saigon ...	2,870	Malta...	9,321
Singapore ...	3,239	Naples ...	9,405
Manilla ...	3,800	Marseille ...	9,971
Haiphong ...	3,700	Gibraltar ...	10,302
Batavia ...	4,057	Plymouth ...	11,856
Penang ...	3,620	London ...	11,601
Colombo ...	4,898	Honolulu ...	3,450
Pondicherry ...	5,437	San Francisco ...	4,540
Calcutta ...	6,097	Vancouver ...	4,334

The merchant vessels entered to Yokohama from foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	195	825,751	64	42,949	259	368,700
1895	203	397,456	55	24,694	258	422,150

The merchant vessels cleared Yokohama for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	125	222,998	54	34,245	179	267,243
1895	106	234,125	54	16,225	160	250,750

The total value of trade during the past 5 years is as follows :—

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1891	28,982,815 yen.	49,540,893 yen.	78,528,709 yen.
1892	31,328,904 yen.	61,552,203 yen.	92,881,108 yen.
1893	36,305,069 yen.	55,209,586 yen.	91,514,655 yen.
1894	50,447,371 yen.	73,015,678 yen.	123,468,049 yen.
1895	56,095,829 yen.	84,791,633 yen.	140,887,463 yen.

THE TREATY PORTS.

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The total value of commodities exported from, and imported to, Yokohama during the past 3 years (1893–1895) is given below.

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	14,161,806	190,224,980	170,475,000	Silver yen, 25,612,650	160 3,057,186,830	Silver yen, 4,273,020,900
China	3,829,514,520	4,682,523,150	5,401,846,470	2,686,585,970	1,899,705,150	3,762,882,100 1,413,632,260
British India	2,152,026,150	2,415,711,970	3,738,115,900	3,883,574,550	4,007,288,490	867,938,590 1,565,925,330
Hongkong	3,810,382,610	4,010,798,810	6,905,598,400	752,659,760	1,075,250,810	1,785,933,350 1,723,672,040
Germany	3,972,839,880	4,525,200,000	4,016,496,530	21,394,094,900	36,002,896,990	14,065,818,980 14,065,818,980
America (U.S.A.)	2,521,237,800	4,861,386,320	2,458,212,540	18,582,622,860	18,776,721,230	21,056,310,950
France	1,805,639,270	2,184,231,680	1,039,100	19,111,670	10,903,380	37,482,350 62,349,260
Corea	6,965,860	4,285,580	11,429,580	47,057,910	18,066,170	67,081,230
Russia	1,056,856,270	786,291,250	1,197,146,460	14,160,370	12,447,400	38,151,260
Belgium	721,951,950	628,949,560	833,579,180	237,141,230	702,635,250	466,118,110
Switzerland	613,898,110	982,327,240	761,004,330	21,602,920	41,338,030	55,120,550
Philippine Islands	504,137,860	355,768,970	763,884,980	77,162,290	96,718,180	166,913,060
Australia	212,142,140	105,813,280	118,732,660	1,554,784,430	2,842,087,060	3,463,843,910
Italy	65,157,570	20,973,130	550,000	4,620,750	—	1,440,000
Siam	30,801,150	33,219,580	32,238,160	984,400	5,871,910	860,130
Spain	29,901,070	16,089,160	29,378,940	30,006,200	25,764,530	20,715,370
Holland	15,903,160	18,507,960	20,596,020	292,156,430	284,942,750	314,697,440
Austria	9,915,330	35,748,280	6,700,560	1,194,553,670	1,438,150,250	1,188,608,510
Canada and other British America.	8,922,041	1,267,149	5,073,280	1,653,10	4,400,810	15,195,820

Continued :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Sweden & Norway	6,263,470	16,352,260	15,737,670	58,050	57,600	—
Portugal	5,088,200	2,259,460	4,673,440	85,600	—	—
Hawaii	3,478,010	4,915,730	1,348,420	165,849,860	200,273,890	235,373,810
Denmark	1,071,630	2,835,840	5,647,700	1,377,000	1,055,400	4,894,000
Peru	2,065,220	433,320	111,780	821,650	—	7,180,340
Russia in Asia	—	627,100,690	804,082,850	—	94,028,960	118,091,590
Anam and other French India	—	1,042,449,290	379,112,680	—	10,495,650	15,020,010
Other Countries	760,155,050	176,668,140	256,182,550	651,596,310	553,088,530	618,726,000
Total	36,305,069,010	59,447,371	56,095,829,780	54,926,636,610	72,774,020,570	84,246,402,380

The chief commodities exported from Yokohama in 1895 are as follows :—

**The value of the principal commodities exported
from Yokohama in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Silk, Raw	47,866,256.930	Metal Ware, not specified	187,617.300
Habutae	8,301,373.00	Coal, Ship's Use	182,731.900
Silk Handkerchief	5,255,388.220	Menthol Crystal	182,579.120
Tea, Green (Pan Fire)	3,891,770.930	Cocoons, Pierced	176,508.650
Copper, Slab	1,535,670.710	Tea, Dust	172,819.560
Silk Piece Goods	1,472,901.570	Cotton yarn	167,350.000
Silk, Waste	1,266,787.360	Furs	141,486.760
Silk, Noshi	1,266,619.780	Manganese	135,562.110
Tea, Green (Basket Fire)	1,122,581.740	Iriko or Beech de mer	133,454.640
Copper, Ingot	1,013,146.880	Mushroom, Shittake	130,889.350
Lacquered Ware	837,493.010	Bronze Ware	126,407.290
Silk Manufactures	830,160.910	Umbrellas, European	119,915.890
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	752,578.310	Ware, Shippo	111,831.040
Straw-plaits	750,524.250	Matches	107,011.210
Fish Oil	478,277.120	Peppermint Oil	105,786.870
Chiffini (Cotton Crapes)	457,439.600	Ware, Ivory	100,553.790
Wood Ware	338,478.310	Jinrikisha	98,945.000
Shell-fish, A whabi	302,025.380	Sea-weeds	98,858.600
Ginseng	249,473.780	Cotton Flannels	89,906.520
Paper Ware	247,626.320	See-weeds, cut	88,912.300
Fish, Cuttle	226,331.590	Antimony ware	85,032.010

Continued.—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Lily Bulbs.....	Silver yen. 80,826,200	Potatoes.....	Silver yen. 27,267,450
Furniture.....	76,839,441	Ware, Straw.....	26,911,110
Tobacco	75,608,610	Shell-fish, Kainohashira	25,740,780
Beer and other Liquors.....	56,233,010	Feathers	25,723,420
Fish, Salmon and Cod	54,165,990	Silk Piece Goods, Chirimen (Silk Crape)	24,091,170
Fans	53,376,090	Shells, Awabi	17,928,530
Hats and Caps.....	51,639,740	Hides and Skins, Undressed	16,958,900
Silk and Cotton Mixtures	51,110,270	Hides and Skins, Undressed	16,602,200
Katen or Calle Vegetable	50,597,810	Plants and Trees.....	15,991,020
Cotton Piece Goods not specified	49,833,520	Shell-fish, Mussel	14,388,480
Ware, Bamboo.....	49,452,270	Socks	12,680,900
Soy	39,594,230	Fish, Tatsukuri or Gomame.....	12,632,000
Screens	39,485,330	Gold or Silver Ware	12,306,810
Table Cloths	39,476,150	Copper Ware	12,105,390
Ginger	37,946,520	Beans, Peas and Pulse	11,585,550
Imitation Leather (made of Paper)	37,544,880	Ware, Tortoise-shell	11,380,610
Shark's Fins	37,499,920	Ware, Leather	10,946,920
Shell-fish, not specified	35,206,940	Bamboo	9,318,570
Tea, Lump	33,676,200	Fan, Round	8,222,630
Ground-nuts	33,195,620	Tea, Black	7,849,450
Carpets, Hemp or Cotton	32,175,010	Tea, Bancha	5,131,640
Subper	28,973,190	Galt-nuts	
		Etc.	Etc.
		Total	84,791,633,510

THE TREATY PORTS

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**The Value of the Principal Commodities Imported
to Yokohama in the year 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Iron, Steel, Raw and Manufactured	\$1,588,258,950	Leather, not specified	\$671,320,650
Cotton Yarn.....	3,859,811,580	Flannels	630,015,900
Sugar, White	3,565,175,710	Wine and Liquor	554,269,420
Cotton, Raw	5,396,752,050	Italian Cloths	489,369,370
Sugar, Brown	3,173,040,240	Cotton Drills	459,331,010
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals..	2,515,088,850	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.	422,331,650
Woolen Cloths.....	2,456,074,980	Carriages of Railway, whole & part.	418,939,180
Vessels, Steam.....	2,210,008,500	Rices	308,974,590
Oil, Kerosene	1,926,090,580	Machinery, unspecified	359,901,240
Dyes and Paints	1,692,814,830	Flax, Hemp and Jute	317,329,360
Shirtlings, Gray	1,656,601,880	Flour	316,812,870
Blankets	1,349,556,410	Provisions, unspecified	304,498,860
Monsseulin de Latine.....	1,311,654,250	Lather, Sole	292,301,820
Tin, Brass, Copper, Raw and Manufactured	1,301,403,080	Cartridges	290,986,700
Wool	1,021,918,860	Shirting, White	260,045,800
Cannon	939,425,040	Paper, unspecified	240,559,480
Woolen Yarn	783,415,250	Raw silk, Cocoons, Floss silk etc.	238,315,700
Watches	714,946,840	Machinery, Dynamo-electric whole and part	238,150,680
Locomotive - engines, whole and parts	691,989,780	Steam Boilers, Engines, whole and part	236,398,820

Continued :—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Cotton Velvet	\$ter yen. 285,777	Machinery, Printing, whole and part	94,407
Machinery, Spinning, whole and part	590	Woolen Cloth, half Wool	940
Turkey-reds	229,119	Books	89,640
Chintzes or Printed Cotton	620	Condensed Milk	170
Glass and Glass wares	232,851	Ivory	84,440
Paper, Printing	840	Trimmings	850
T. Cloths	214,603	Bunting	88,880
Candles	450	Cotton, Duck	88,052
Canvas	187,136	Instruments, scientifical, unspecified	140
India Rubber Ware	960	Victoria lawns	75,287
Cotton threads	166,137	Butter	960
Woolen and Cotton mixtures, un-specified	380	Cordages, for riggings	72,065
Cotton Satins	140,632	Timber, Wood and Planks	670
Coal	110	Victoria lawns	65,793
Beans, Peas and Pulse	118,007	Butter	180
Flax and Hemp Yarn	960	Cordages, for riggings	59,887
Serges	109,002	Pumps, whole and Part	520
Instruments, Photographical	680	Implements of Carpenters, Smiths	58,504
Linen	107,792	and other mechanics	1060
Oil-Cakes	130	Hats, Caps etc.	57,708
Handkerchiefs, Cotton	100,647	Molasses and Syrup	760
	900	Coke	100
	110	Machinery, weaving, whole & part	53,781
	800		280
	080		720

Continued.—

THE TREATY PORTS.

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	<i>Entered year.</i>		<i>Entered year.</i>
Tortoise-shells	51,275	Jewelry	27,218
Paraffine Wax	50,794	Carpets, Patent Tapestry	660
Clocks, part of	50,071	Eggs, fresh	26,780
Clocks	49,920	Printing-ink	320
Instruments, Surveying	49,920	Oil, Olive	320
Corks	47,581	Old Cotton	16,106
Lamps, whole and part	43,119	Instruments, Musical	600
Shirting, Twilled	41,441	Microscopes	25,718
Coral Beads	41,239	India Rubber, Raw	180
Lead-Pencils	40,854	Carriages, whole and part	25,504
India Rubber, Sheet	38,130	Opera or Field Glasses	360
Threads and Twines, unspecified	37,137	Boots and Shoes	25,476
All other Stationery	37,020	Waste Cotton Yarn	780
Under-shirts and Drawers, woolen	36,196	Soap, Toilet	24,905
Buttons	34,163	Carts or Drags, for Conveyance of	160
Gloves	33,935	Goods	23,111
Cutterly	33,771	Carpets, Felt	240
Soap, Washing	32,044	Coffee	20,671
Other Cosmetics and Perfumeries	31,204	Instruments, Philosophical	540
Satin	30,115	Skins, Deer	20,314
Hoofs	28,969	Perfumed Water and Hair Oil	560
Machinery, Mining, whole and part	28,823	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	19,389
Instruments, Surgical	28,481	Under-shirts, and Drawers, Cotton	210
Machinery, Paper-making, whole and part	28,027	Sugar, Loaf, Lump etc.	17,212
	300	Collars	100
		Rattans	710
			17,144
			390
			17,120
			310
			17,060
			470

Continued.—

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Machinery, Sewing and part	<i>Silver yen.</i> 15,502,080	Neck-ties	<i>Silver yen.</i> 11,552,920
Shirting, Dyed.....	15,475,670	Travelling rugs	11,313,150
Ham and Bacon	15,395,340	Oil, Caster (for lubricating)	11,168,180
Leather Ware	15,215,980	Socks and Stockings	11,053,040
Other Silk and Cotton Mixture	15,061,120	Elastic Webbings	10,877,340
Paper, Chinese.....	14,445,900	Fowling Pieces and Fittings	16,732,300
Satin, Silk and Cotton Mixtures.....	14,629,160	Hair, Animal	10,642,240
Other Silk Piece Goods	14,017,700	Horses	10,610,000
Braces and Suspenders	12,476,910	Skins, Sanba or Cervus Elephas	10,127,900
Brometers	12,263,580	Vessels, Sailing	10,000,000
Pounee	11,954,000		
Machinery, Telegraphed, whole and part	11,789,360	Total	56,095,898,780

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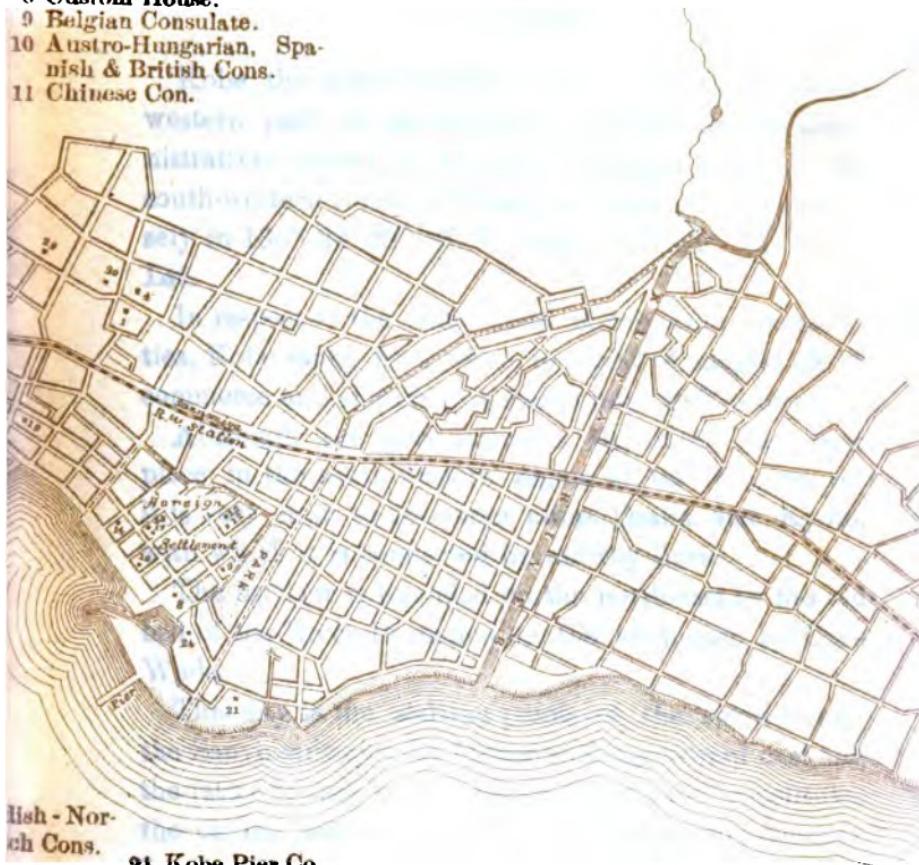
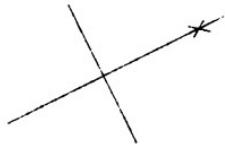


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- 20 65th Nation
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----- Limits of the Foreign Settlement -----

- 1 Hyogo Local Gov. Office.
 2 Kobe City
 3 " Local Court.
 4 Central Police Office.
 5 Kobe Post & Teleg. Office
 6 Prison.
 7 Kobe Chamber of Commerce.
 8 Custom House.
 9 Belgian Consulate.
 10 Austro-Hungarian, Spanish & British Cons.
 11 Chinese Con.



- lish - Nor-
 ch Cons.
 land & Italian 24 Kobe Pier Co.
 on. 25 Japan Rice Polishing
 re. 26 Kerosene Warehouse Co.
 Branch Of. 27 Kobe Electric-Light ..
 Bank. 28 " Club.
 lding Yard 29 Shinko ..
 y Co. 30 Common Normal School.
 31 Commercial ..
 32 Kobe Hospital.
 33 Minatogawa jinsha
 (Temple).
 34 Shinkoji (Temple).

II. KOBE

Kobe, the most important treaty port in the south-western part of the Empire, is situated in the administrative district of Hyogo Prefecture, and in the south-western corner of Setsu province, or more precisely in $135^{\circ} 24' 29''$ of E. Long., and $35^{\circ} 37'$ of N. Lat.

In respect to the total value of imported commodities, Kobe ranks first, while in point of magnitude of commerce and shipping, it stands next to Yokohama.

Although the port occupies the most important place in the south-western region of the Empire, yet it is very near to two large cities, Osaka and Kyoto, with which it is connected by railway lines.

The harbour is bounded on the north-east by the old bed of the River Ikuta and on the southeast, by Cape Wada.

This city is the starting points of the Tokaido and the Sanyo railways, the former running toward east and the latter toward west. Hence it naturally constitutes the central station both for travellers and freights. The foreign concession at Kobe is the model settlement of Japan, the houses being neatly built, the street broad and clean and well lighted, and it has in every respect a quite European look.

English papers, "The Hyogo News," "The Kobe Herald" and "The Kobe Chronicle," are published here. This city, originally no more than an inconsiderable

fishing village, was opened in December 1867, subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with foreign countries.

The population of Kobe according to the census taken in 1895, was 153,382.

Anchorage. The harbour is good and deep enough to afford a safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size.

Piers. There are one iron pier and two railway piers. An iron pier of 585 feet 10 inches long was constructed by the Kobe Pier Co. so that vessels may load and discharge the cargoes there. The pier, being very near to the Custom House, is very convenient for loading and discharging. Vessels at the pier is expected to pay pier dues at the rate of from \$50 to \$150 per vessel for 72 hours, according to the amount of commodities to be loaded or discharged. Vessels intended to be loaded or discharged at the pier, should make entry at the Custom House and take out the necessary permit as soon as possible after their arrival and the local agents of vessels are requested to give before hand the intimation of the probable date and time of their incoming vessels as early as possible, so that the necessary arrangement should be made for them at the pier. A copy of manifest giving marks and numbers of all cargoes to be landed must be lodged at the office of Pier Company before the vessel commences to discharge her cargoes. Cargoes for shipment from

the pier should be sent to the company's sheds, with the shipping order of the agents of vessels and the necessary Custom's permit. Cargoes will in every case be charged according to the company's fixed tariff. The company has a special contract with Messageries Maritimes and Peninsular and Oriental Companies, by which these vessels of these companies are expected to come to the pier whenever they come into the harbour.

In case the pier is not occupied, any vessels are allowed to come there to be loaded or discharged. When the pier is occupied, or the weather is not favorable, a red flag will be displayed at the pier head during the day, and the red lights at night, in which case vessels will have to anchor until the weather becalmed and another flag hoisted at the pier head. If a blue flag with three circles on it is displayed on one side of the pier, it indicates that a vessel may come to that side of the pier only. If displayed in the middle of the pier, the captain may come to whichever side he may choose.

Water-Supply. Supply of fresh water is plentiful. The vessels at the pier will be supplied with fresh water by the Pier Co. at 40 cents per ton and the vessels in the port at 50 cents per ton, chiefly by Nickel and Co. and Jack-Young.

Coal. The first class coal can be obtained in the port at a moderate rate. Recent quotation of coal in this port is as follows:

Karatsu	\$ 34—	per catty 10,000
Miike	\$ 36—	," , "
Chikuzen	\$ 38—1 \$ 38—	," , "
Buzen	\$ 30—1 \$ 34—	," , "
Ishiyama	\$ 34—	," , "

Ballast. Ballast can be obtained at Nickel and Co. and Jack-Young at the rate of about 50 cents per ton for sand and \$ 1 for stone.

Stevedores. In Kobe this business is chiefly carried on by Nickel & Ce. and Jack-Young. The loading and discharging charge is about 20 cents per ton.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and can be secured at the Pier Company between the rate of 30 and 50 cents per day in a day time and \$ 1 at night.

Docks. Two docks are there in this port which belong to Kawasaki Zōsenjō. The one being 600 feet long, and 24 feet wide, is capable of holding a vessel of 2000 tons and the other being 400 feet long and 20 feet wide, can receive a vessel of 500 tons. The dock due are as follows:—

Vessels of 1.200 tons	\$ 550—	for three days.
" " 700 "	\$ 400—	" " "
" " 400 "	\$ 250—	" " "
" " 200 "	\$ 150—	" " "

Customs. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered to Kobe from Foreign Countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Nos.	Ton.	Nos.	Ton.	Nos.	Ton.
1885	386	425,110	24	82,118	360	457,223
1895	25	29,640	25	24,992	50	54,632

The merchant vessels cleared Kobe for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows :—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Nos.	Ton.	Nos.	Ton.	Nos.	Ton.
1885	57	73,454	29	32,344	86	105,798
1895	235	338,689	25	37,541	260	376,230

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total value of commodities exported from and imported to Kobe during the last 3 years (1893-1895) is as follows:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	13,231,171,760	18,012,718,740	17,267,850,040	1,913,161,580	2,336,964,570	3,430,065,260
China	7,704,635,140	8,920,598,850	15,012,395,670	3,499,731,410	4,739,672,240	4,958,787,760
British India	6,259,896,080	7,822,907,920	8,881,665,450	935,545,340	1,364,266,740	1,785,406,400
Hongkong	3,745,518,140	4,231,482,750	3,435,591,860	9,176,675,100	9,118,308,510	11,153,929,390
Germany	3,249,452,330	3,214,245,030	5,291,630,690	324,824,280	368,241,800	1,255,272,000
America (U.S.A.)	3,256,654,970	5,622,247,520	4,563,793,890	5,964,621,590	7,061,519,160	9,685,442,970
France	1,351,903,530	2,080,519,580	2,656,536,700	741,019,670	574,325,770	667,242,080
Corea	89,372,720	208,562,460	631,857,720	12,487,290	977,658,960	1,783,951,090
Russia	716,774,140	66,000	454,060	122,928,060	351,000	4,124,820
Russia in Asia	—	378,418,760	379,154,810	—	222,525,000	386,082,020
Belgium	203,863,410	393,168,250	849,926,580	39,503,670	7,032,180	93,792,990
Switzerland	54,633,960	98,826,180	199,218,740	—	385,750	1,600,000
Philippine Islands	51,725,970	639,246,110	328,747,860	19,561,060	10,523,210	39,668,690
Australia	103,915,800	174,114,380	250,388,270	789,892,00	976,9,170,050	1,109,704,950
Italy	19,993,720	63,622,210	28,390,940	77,033,250	58,302,560	86,892,040
Siam	49,403,620	579,270,690	111,10,380	1,782,000	2,933,400	6,490,440
Spain	9,951,810	10,196,410	14,374,970	5,861,250	46,435,200	47,562,500
Holland	212,040	12,824,010	30,793,900	19,701,008	18,706,770	164,787,520
Austria	6,625,120	1,106,700	4,285,160	29,963,960	121,443,810	135,912,130
Canada and other British America	6,048,220	6,396,750	3,979,760	532,821,160	761,321,920	787,604,730

THE TREATY PORTS

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Continued :—

Turkey	—	2,179,100	511,110	5,965,920	12,343,640	47,019,970
Sweden & Norway	1,309,870	2,149,560	192,411,160	—	—	185,000
Portugal	287,690	757,100	1,638,920	—	—	—
Hawaii	211,860	1,232,000	815,020	61,672,830	101,095,780	147,091,230
Denmark	203,500	761,560	700,370	—	—	73,800
Peru	—	—	3,266,160	—	—	—
Aman and other	—	—	—	—	—	—
India French	—	4,096,954,100	2,778,622,350	—	4,730,830	2,509,730
Other Countries ...	1,179,612,630	206,112,510	278,290,960	386,885,870	169,518,010	137,682,400
Total	41,294,276,350,56,910,503	260,63,098,426,700	24,743,701,390	29,055,673,860	37,917,980,110	

The total value of trade during the past 5 years
is shown in the following table.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1891	25,700,501 480	21,733,717 730	47,434,219 210
1892	30,698,176 540	21,295,740 310	51,993,916 880
1893	41,294,276 850	24,968,974 260	66,263,250 610
1894	56,910,508 260	29,438,115 050	86,348,616 310
1895	63,098,426 700	38,307,954 530	101,406,381 230

The chief commodities exported from Kobe in 1895
are as follows.

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Exported from Kobe
in the year 1895.**

THE TREATY PORTS.

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Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Rice ...	6,202,530910	Bamboo ...	... ... ...
Matches ...	4,397,014560	Ware, Paper ...	... ... ...
Mats for Floor ...	3,451,413760	Silk, Waste ...	... ... ...
Tea, Green (Pan Fire) ...	3,325,113370	Ware, Lacquered ...	... ... ...
Copper works, unspecified ...	2,119,559400	Gallnuts ...	... ... ...
Carpets, Hemp or Cotton ...	1,600,586760	Cotton-Gin ...	... ... ...
Camphor ...	1,519,613700	Shrimps ...	... ... ...
Ware, Porcelain and Earthenware, Piece Goods, unspecified ...	1,127,806530	Copper, Slab ...	... ... ...
Cotton Yarn ...	862,613930	Tea, Dust ...	... ... ...
Straw-plaits ...	665,434150	Timbers, Wood and Planks ...	... ... ...
Umbrellas, European ...	637,119210	Chijimi (Cotton Crapes) ...	... ... ...
Kantou or Colle Vegetable ...	606,747700	Ginseng ...	... ... ...
Coal, Ship's Use ...	396,973040	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured ...	... ... ...
Ware, Bamboo ...	371,280750	Bronze Ware ...	... ... ...
Fans ...	366,475740	Cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers ...	... ... ...
Ware, Glass ...	345,688210	Soap, Toilet ...	... ... ...
Screens ...	330,335810	Furs ...	... ... ...
Wax, Vegetable ...	325,706660	Silk Piece Goods, miscellaneous ...	... ... ...
Mushroom, Shitake ...	320,507180	Copper Ware ...	... ... ...
Fish, Cuttle ...	312,678990	Silk Handkerchief ...	... ... ...
Cotton Flannel ...	311,262160	Tea, Green (Basket Fire) ...	... ... ...
Antimony ...	307,513910	Books and Papers ...	... ... ...
Copper, Ingot ...	289,927500	Silk, Noshi ...	... ... ...
Sale *** ...	288,112340	Brass, Wire ...	... ... ...
	277,687350	Sulphuric Acid ...	... ... ...
			71,261760

Continued:-

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Sea-weed ...	... 65,275000	Paper Lanterns ...	... 24,868720
Silk-Manufactures ...	... 62,542840	Shark's Fins ...	... 24,552720
Manganese ...	... 61,036180	Bronze ...	... 24,428400
Rags ...	... 56,993710	Leather ...	... 23,747320
Ware, Wood ...	... 55,573140	Gintan ...	... 22,087740
Irko or Beche de Mér ...	... 54,673030	Fan, Round ...	... 21,073500
Iron Ware...	... 54,535190	Umbrellas ...	... 20,986000
Habutae ...	... 53,260810	Tea, Lampe ...	... 20,796180
Cotton Piece Goods, Tenuguiji ...	... 53,116480	Ware, Shippoki ...	... 20,216960
Beer and other Liquor ...	... 50,451390	Awabi ...	... 19,452700
Ware, Leather...	... 48,222040	Charcoal ...	... 17,240290
Socks ...	... 46,047360	Shoes and Boots ...	... 16,923060
Medicines, unspecified ...	... 45,938140	Wheat ...	... 16,743800
Hats and Caps...	... 45,792450	Soy ...	... 16,141520
Antimony Ware ...	... 45,245240	Muscles, Animal ...	... 15,916760
Brass Ware ...	... 45,317490	Furniture ...	... 15,820310
Camphor Oil ...	... 40,873840	Shell-fish, Mussel ...	... 15,647580
Ware, Straw ...	... 40,854470	Sea-weed, Cut ...	... 15,035510
Cotton, Raw ...	... 40,338560	Hides and Skins, Undressed ...	... 14,916760
Feathers ...	... 40,225600	Menthial Crystal ...	... 14,781350
Drugs, unspecified...	... 37,687800	Shell-fish, unspecified ...	... 13,713600
Oil, Rape-seed...	... 35,877110	Fish, Dried or Salted ...	... 13,573860
Coral ...	... 34,986280	Peony Bark ...	... 12,468720
Oil, Fish ...	... 33,872370	Wax, Bees ...	... 10,287000
Copper Wires ...	... 30,980220	Silk and Cotton Mixture ...	... 9,554540
Shell, Awabi ...	... 27,288230	Floss silk ...	... 9,134460
Beans, Peas and Pulse ...	... 26,429450	Ac. &c. ac. &c.	...
Ginger ...	... 24,928430	Total ...	... 38,307954580

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Imported
into Kobe in the Year 1895.**

THE TREATY PORTS.

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Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Cotton, Raw ...	\$19,361,925.070	Other seeds ...	\$19,701.420
Iron, Raw and Manufactured ...	4,411,076.500	Woollen Cloths ...	566,766.920
Sugar, White ...	3,301,354.290	Locomotive-engines, Part... ...	477,086.920
Cotton, Yarn ...	3,222,859.780	Italian Cloths ...	401,004.560
Rice ...	2,908,098.100	Leather, unspecified ...	492,071.150
Mousseline de Laine ...	3,321,813.870	Cotton, on the seeds ...	406,633.760
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Vessels, Steam, ...	2,286,750.380	Flannels ...	369,982.640
Oil, Kerosene ...	2,046,417.750	Hides, Buffalo and Cow Flax, Hemp and Jute ...	329,311.470
Machine-ry, Spinning, Whole and parts ...	1,889,677.840	Raw Silk, Coconuts, Floss-silk, etc.	316,320.390
Beans, Peas and Pulse ...	1,660,589.960	Cotton Velvets ...	295,658.460
Shirting, Gray ...	1,530,026.810	Shirting, White Paper, unspecified ...	286,328.140
Brass, Copper, Lead and other Metals ...	1,404,386.590	Glass and Glass Ware ...	250,312.776
Dyes and Paintings ...	1,055,553.810	Carriages of Railways, whole and part... ...	242,786.690
Machinery, unspecified ...	960,084.370	Paraffine Ware ...	235,689.980
Cotton Satins ...	806,978.660	Blankets ...	224,351.690
Oil-oakes ...	661,679.390	Turkey-reds ...	224,277.720
Flax and Hemp Yarn ...	646,376.400	Machinery, Wearing, whole and parts ...	215,303.900
Gunny Bags ...	620,678.860		214,105.540
Sugar, Brown ...	568,245.400		195,930.590
	530,183.020		193,995.420

Continued.—

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Name of Commodities	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities	Declared Values.
Wine and Liquor	\$183,571,980	Canvas	" " "
Watches	175,856,540	Other Silk Piece Goods	" " "
Leather, Sole	174,602,870	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured	" " "
Cotton Threads	169,022,140	Lead-pencils	" " "
Woolen Yarn	167,620,040	Candles	" " "
Chintzes or Printing Cotton	167,433,410	Condensed Milk	" " "
Steam Boilers, Engines, whole and parts	133,790,900	Hair, Animal	" " "
Paper	120,562,320	Cotton, Drills	" " "
Wool	112,201,740	Satin's	" " "
Handkerchiefs, Cotton	109,312,640	Bone, Animal	" " "
Woolen Cloths, half wool	79,626,570	Portland Cement	" " "
Carts or Drags for Conveyance of Goods	79,282,380	Timber, Wood and Planks	" " "
Mats, Tacking	78,551,180	Clocks parts of...	" " "
T. Cloths	74,812,960	Oil, Caster (for hubocating)	" " "
Victoria Lawns	73,070	Cotton Duck	" " "
Machinery, Dynamo-electric, whole and parts	70,760,740	Rattans	" " "
Eggs, Fresh	66,403,400	Thread and Twines, unspecified...	" " "
India Rubber Ware	63,404,480	Machinery, Serving, whole and parts	" " "
Pongee	59,350,280	Parts	" " "
Pumps, whole and parts	57,065,880	Coke	" " "
		Flour	" " "
		Cordage for rigging...	" " "
		Oil, Cocos-nut	" " "

THE TREATY PORTS

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Continued.—

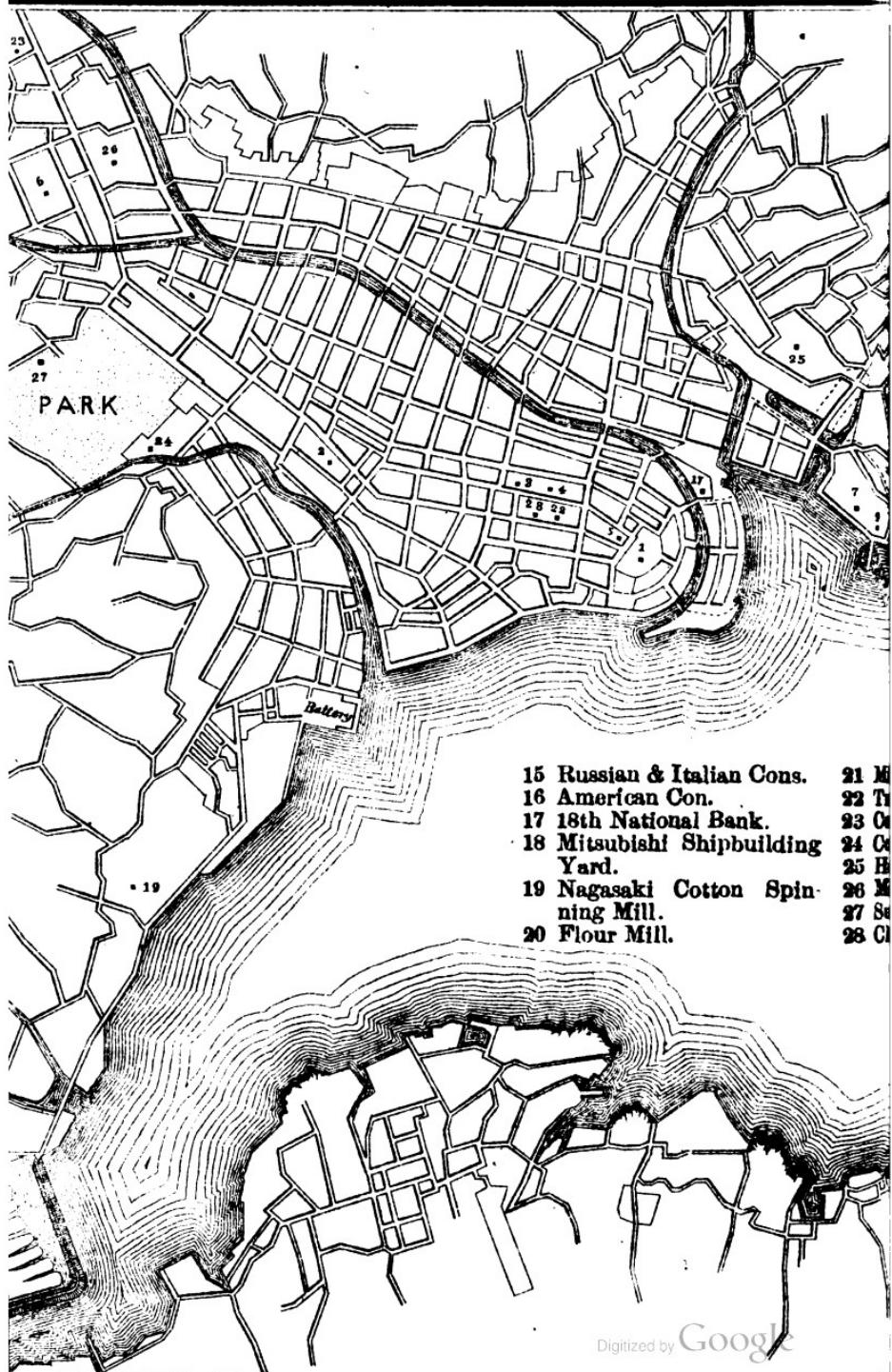
Firengines, whole and parts	27,302,520	Buttons	17,820,620
Hats, Caps, etc.	27,165,980	Other Silk and Cotton Mixtures	17,620,940
Teeth, Elephants	27,124,790	Land and Tallow	...	...	...	...	16,901,800
Molasses and Syrup	26,568,920	Coral Beads	...	...	...	...	16,795,420
Instruments of Carpenters, Smiths and other Mechanics	24,806,320	Instruments, Photographical	...	...	...	...	15,811,280
Butter	23,596,600	Shirting, Trilled	...	...	...	...	16,648,100
Satins, Silk and Cotton Mixture	23,279,540	Furs	...	...	...	...	15,530,720
Fishing Guts	22,456,520	Corks	...	...	...	...	15,822,100
Machinery, Paper-making, whole and parts	21,392,680	Buntinga	...	...	...	...	15,030,160
Printing-ink	21,326,020	Carpets, Patent Tapestry	...	...	...	...	14,688,320
Trimmings	21,010,840	Undershirts and Drawers, woolen	...	...	...	...	14,411,250
Clocks	20,649,960	Long Ells	...	...	...	...	14,235,960
Hoofs	20,545,770	Brick and Tiles	...	...	...	...	18,610,680
Crapes	20,118,180	Collars	...	...	...	...	12,617,150
Tortoise-shells	19,951,000	Paper, Chinese	...	...	...	...	12,582,560
India Rubber, Sheet	19,948,760	Serges,	...	...	...	...	11,420,490
Old Cotton	18,271,700	Instruments, Musical	...	...	...	...	10,523,520
Linen	18,091,180	Perfumed water and Hair Oil	...	...	...	...	10,341,240
		Lamps, whale and paraff.	...	...	...	...	10,044,980
		Etc. Etc. Etc.	...	...	...	...
		Total Imports	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,098,426700

III. Nagasaki.

Nagasaki, situated at the western extremity of the Empire and in the $130^{\circ} 29''$ of E. Long., and $32^{\circ} 45''$ of N. Lat., was formerly the most important seat of diplomacy and commerce with foreign countries. It was first visited by a Portuguese in the 1st year of Genki (1570) and the trade with Portugal began in the following year. Afterwards, in the 2nd year of Kwan-yei (1629), it was fixed as the trading port with China and 17 years later (1640) with Holland. Having been the oldest open port, it monopolized for a long period the advantages derived from foreign trade. But the condition of our trade with foreign countries has lately undergone a great change and this port is now far behind of Yokohama and Kobe. The port, being favorably situated on the southwestern coast of Kiushiu Island, is another great maritime centre, which is frequented by our vessels as well as those of other countries.

The means of communication of this port is well equipped, having regular lines for many important ports in Asia and also being the intermediate port of the European, the Philipine and the Austrian lines, and so nothing is left to be regretted in point of the maritime communication. The Kiushiu railway is now partly constructed; a branch line to Nagasaki has been completed as far as Saga and if completed, it will greatly increase the interest of this port.

1876, April 16.

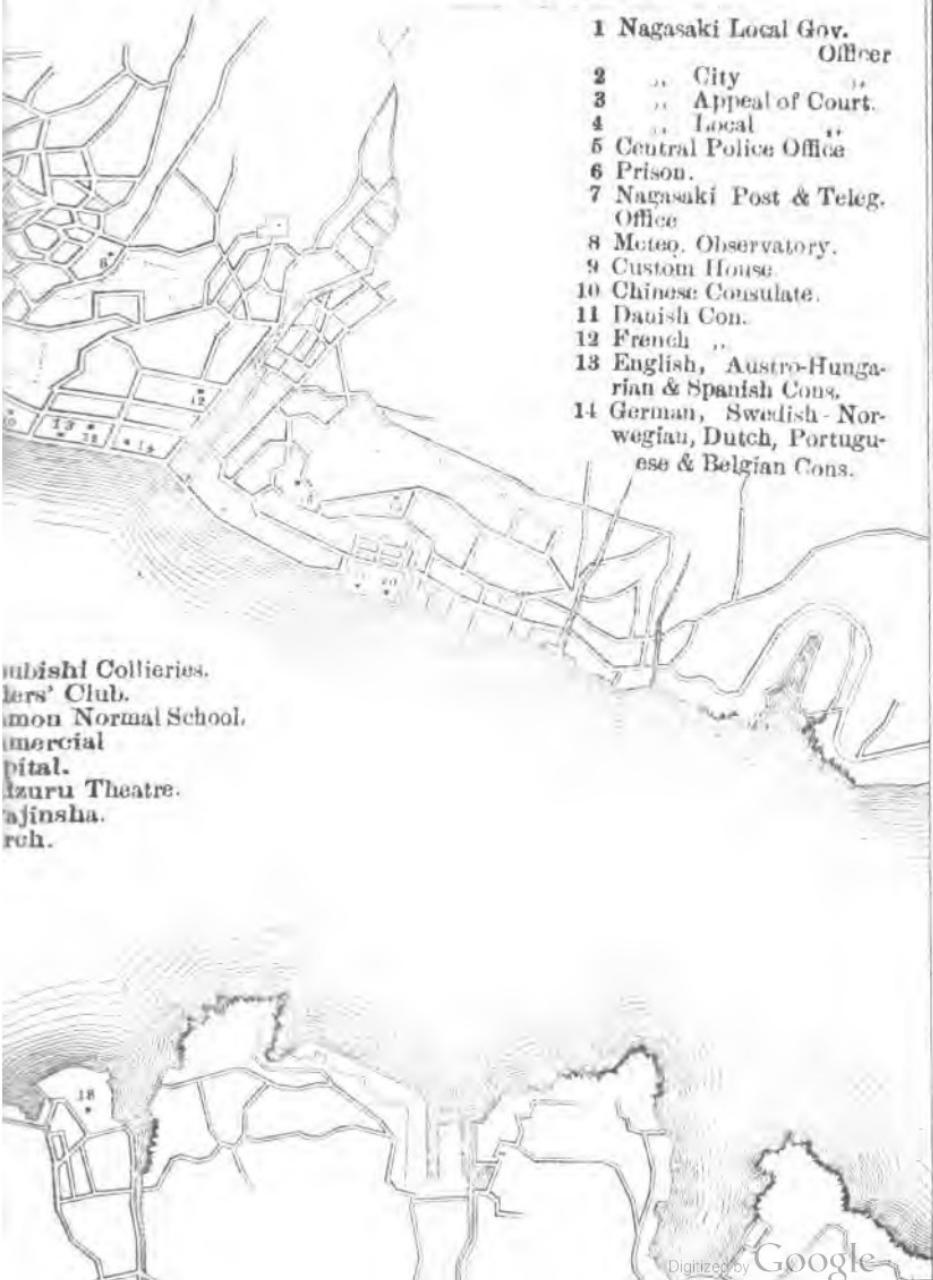


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NAGASAKI

1 : 19,000



- 1 Nagasaki Local Gov.
Officer
- 2 .. City ..
- 3 .. Appeal of Court.
- 4 .. Local ..
- 5 Central Police Office
- 6 Prison.
- 7 Nagasaki Post & Teleg.
Office
- 8 Meteo. Observatory.
- 9 Custom House
- 10 Chinese Consulate.
- 11 Dutch Con.
- 12 French ..
- 13 English, Austro-Hunga-
rian & Spanish Cons.
- 14 German, Swedish-Nor-
wegian, Dutch, Portugu-
ese & Belgian Cons.

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Population of Nagasaki in 1895 was 65,374.

Anchorage. The harbour, deeply indented with small bays, is a landlocked inlet about 1 Ri long with a width varying from 6 cho to 18 cho, affording the safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size.

Coal. Good coal can be obtained in the port at the following moderate rate:—

Japanese coal	\$ 3½/\$ 8—per ton
English ,	38/ 19— ,

Water Supply. Water-works being contracted, the supply of fresh water for vessels is plentiful except in November and December, when the weather is dry. It will be supplied at ₩ 12 per ton.

Docks. Nagasaki docks, built and formerly owned by the government, now belong to Mitsu Bishi Company. There is a slip capable of holding vessels of 1500 tons. Attached to the dock, there are large engine works completely equipped and well fitted. There are two dry docks, one being 523 feet long, 87 ft. wide at entrance, 77 feet in sill, and 28 ft. deep. and the other 871 ft. long, 78 ft. deep.

Loading and discharging. Loading and unloading can not be had except by means of lighters.

Labour. Labour hand is plentiful and good ones can be obtained at any time. For loading and discharging they charge ₩ 50 per ton.

Ballast. Although the supply of ballast is not sufficient, yet it will be supplied at ₩ 70—₩ 80 per ton.

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap.

Custom House. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered Nagasaki from foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	465	403,438	96	37,173	561	440,611
1895	531	792,542	59	25,395	590	817,939

The merchant vessels cleared Nagasaki for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows:—

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	507	463,162	98	38,553	605	501,715
1895	461	687,553	42	17,371	508	654,924

The total value of trade during the past 5 years are as follows:—

Year.	Import.		Export.		Total.	
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1891	2,932,133	000	3,842,222	110	6,774,355	110
1892	2,931,764	960	3,837,835	730	6,269,100	690
1893	3,524,199	170	3,226,061	650	6,750,260	820
1894	5,413,747	620	3,558,711	200	8,972,458	820
1895	6,870,689	250	4,244,197	890	10,614,887	140

THE TREATY PORTS.

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The total value of commodities exported from and imported to Nagasaki during the last 3 years (1893-1895) is as follows :—

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	475,186,970	1,106,640	180	1,987,148	140	24,414
China.....	1,304,794,590	1,515,767	120	1,965,141	560	550
British India	195,167,920	292,163	840	365,051	830	77,132
Hongkong	708,037,380	739,100	310	848,488	640	807,201
Germany	10,912,940	62,190	590	12,573	390	1,785
America (U.S.A.)	295,645,680	471,641	300	634,734	470	65,412
France	17,297,620	28,963	040	69,234	380	1,062
Corea.....	62,840,910	147,502	940	120,416	860	309
Russia	59,596,500	4,063	360	34,142	530	422
Russian Asia	—	64,615	580	61,566	880	—
Belgium	10,190,470	14,993	720	8,672	570	—
Switzerland	7,768,320	360,400	—	1,180	700	—
Philippine Islands	11,269,640	66,820	320	67,578	060	2,445
Australia	266,320	—	—	151,000	650	40,000
Italy	1,337,020	904,340	—	1,341,580	—	—
Siam	882,900	18,615	030	12,087	140	—
Spain	165,950	47,350	—	534,600	—	—
Holland.....	597,860	1,256	610	1,362	440	—
Austria	410,600	205,040	—	240,000	—	—
Canada and other British America,	605,880	2,867	600	—	—	—
					3,181,590	1,470,810
					12,214,370	—

Continued:—

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FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden & Norway.	106,000	121,500	186,400	108,400	—	—
Portugal	750,690	1,312,480	862,880	—	—	55,000
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	238,500	379,490
Denmark	867,940	284,360	1,971,860	—	70,000	—
Para	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annan and other French India ...	—	868,023,910	160,347,750	—	266,500	26,000
Other Countries ...	375,440,090	5,336,720	26,099,860	—	20,092,100	617,940
Total:.....	3,521,199,170	5,413,749,620	6,370,589,250	2,677,076,850	2,784,298,270	3,159,628,910

The chief commodities exported from Nagasaki in 1895 are as follows:

THE TREATY PORTS.

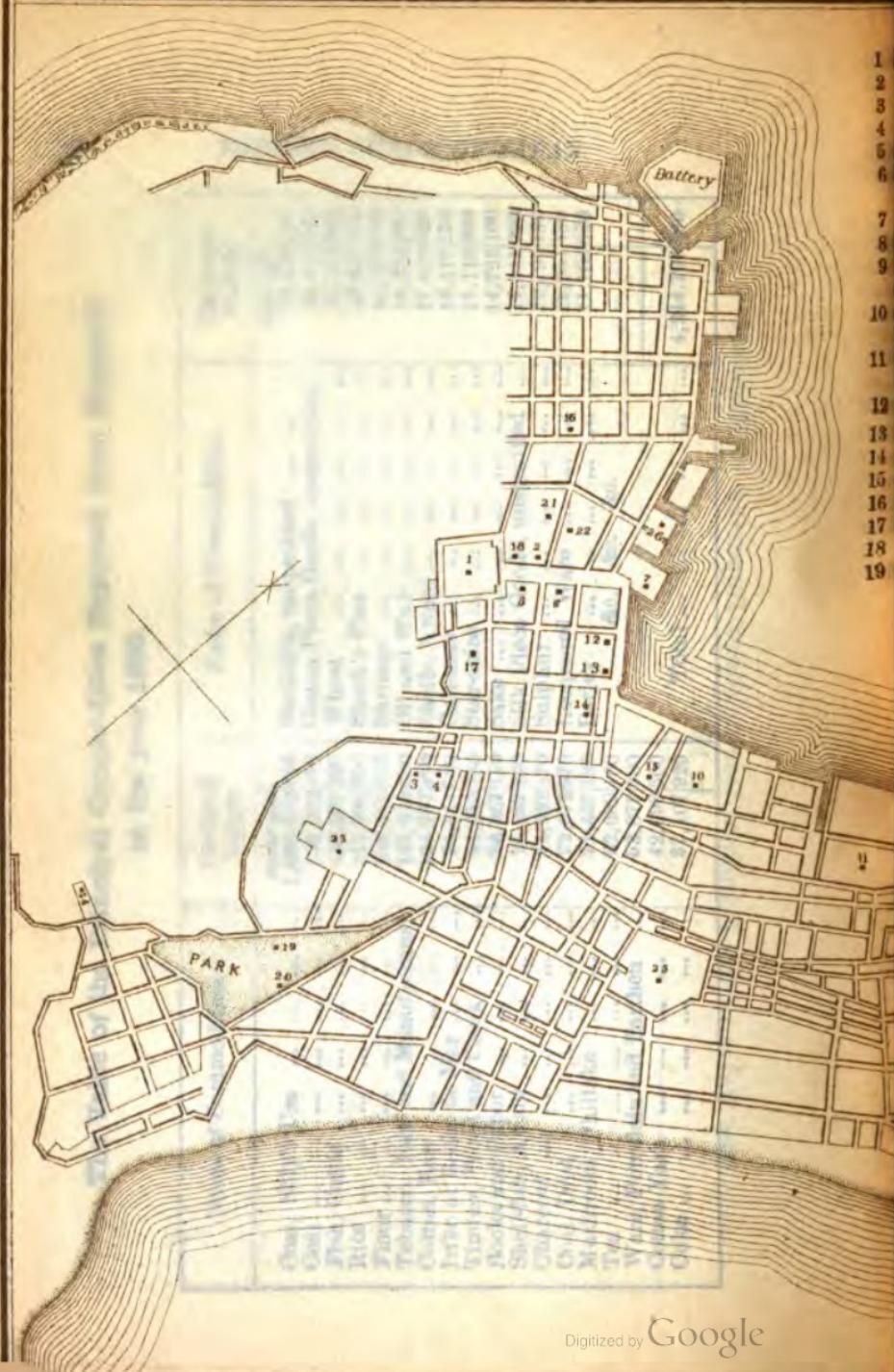
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**The Value of the Principal Commodities Imported to Nagasaki
in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
	Silver yen.		Silver yen.
Cotton, Raw	1,567,220	Steam Boilers, Engine, whole and Part	22,886,360
Coal	729,158	Crapes	20,961,660
Sugar, White	780	Anchors and Chain Cable	20,718,340
Oil, Kerosene	702,798	Cotton Drills	20,368,020
Vessels, Steam	640	Iron Nail	19,616,540
Sugar, Brown	488,160	Butter	19,205,140
Rice	520	Yellow Metal, Seathing	18,629,170
Oil Cakes	294,825	Timbers, wood and Planks	18,218,320
Machinery, unspecified	260	Woolen Cloth	17,980,020
Beans, Peas and Pulse	200	Rail	17,503,440
Wine and Liquor	83	Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured	16,440,150
Other Provisions	283	Other Iron Ware	16,401,540
Iron, Plate and Sheet	820	Gunny Bags	14,283,780
Barins...	63	Ginseng	11,658,660
Flour	98	Other Silk Piece Goods	11,161,760
Canvas	190	Shirting, Gray	10,475,050
Iron Bar and Rod (Round, Square, Flat, Etc.)	44,097	Materials of Railway	10,456,020
Paint in Oil	7470	Salted Meat in casks	10,206,610
Fishing Guts	470	Iron, Manufactured, unspecified	10,154,620
Vessels, Sailing	740	Copper Tubes	10,122,620
Machinery, Miping, whole & part	650	Locomotive-engines whole & part	10,100,160
Cordage for Rigging	440	&c. &c. &c.	
Iron, Pig	216	Total ...	6,870,689,250
	510		
	31,062		

The Value of the Principal Commodities Exported from Nagasaki
in the year 1895.

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.	Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Coal, Ship's Use	... 1,082,562.90	Shell-fish, unspecified	... 31,428.340
Coal	... 469,002.90	Cotton Piece Goods, unspecified	... 33,548.680
Fish, Cuttle	... 480,009.90	Wheat	... 31,485.560
Rice	... 215,939.60	Shark's Fins	... 80,615.700
Flour	... 188,446.90	Shrimps	... 24,180.730
Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.	... 147,619.80	Oil and Wax	... 19,176.280
Cotton, Raw	... 194,371.90	Seals, Awabi	... 17,801.520
Iroko or Beche de Mer	... 94,641.580	Gall-nuts	... 16,417.170
Timber, Wood and Plank	... 91,013.760	Star-anise	... 16,118.900
Books and Paper	... 76,867.450	Sake	... 14,795.400
Shell-fish, Awabi	... 75,287.260	Silk Piece Goods, unspecified	... 14,441.280
Charcoal	... 74,082.170	Sulphur	... 12,795.180
Coal, Dust	... 72,072.970	Lacquered Ware	... 12,051.180
Mushroom, Shitake	... 71,337.180	Barley	... 11,168.850
Tea	... 62,089.160	&c. &c. &c.	...
Ware, Porcelain and Earthen	... 68,079.890	Total	... 4,244,197.860
Cotton Yarn	... 42,698.500		
Coks	... 37,107.920		



Hakodate District Office.

„ Police

„ Appeal of Court

„ Local „

ison.

Hakodate Post & Teleg.

Office.

„ Custom-House.

British Consulate.

Hakodate Meteo. Observatory.

Japan Mail S. S. Co.

rauch Office.

Hakodate Shipbuilding

ard.

18th National Bank.

Hakodate Steam-ShipCo.

Japan Fishery Co.

Japan Sea Weeds Co.

Nautical Branch School.

Hakodate Commercial.,

Hospital.

Museum.

HAKODATE

1120.000

- 20 Fishery Exhibition Building.
- 21 City Hall.
- 22 Hakodate Educational Society.
- 23 Shokonsha.
- 24 Hachimannomiya.
- 25 Honganji Branch Temple
- 26 Foreign Settlement.



HAKODATE

6.00.0.1

89 Foreign Exchange Rates

90 Gold Standard

91 Gold

92 Gold Bullion

93 Gold Bullion

94 Gold Bullion

95 Gold Bullion

96 Gold Bullion

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IV. HAKODATE.

Hakodate, situated on the southern part of Hokkaido Islands in the $140^{\circ} 43' 6''$ of E. Long., and $41^{\circ} 45' 55''$ of N. Lat., is the most northerly treaty port of Japan. The harbour is about 1 Ri and 20 Cho both in length and width, and the physical formation of its surroundings naturally affords a safe shelter to vessels. The city covers the area of 0.629 sq. ri containing 63,619 populations. Nearly all the products of the Island pour into this port to be shipped out. Water-works were completed a few years ago and the city is supplied with good water.

The port was opened to foreign countries in the 6th year of Ansei (1859). The vast resources of Hokkaido—the rapid development of agriculture, the enormous extent of fishery, the increasing production of dried fish and sea-weed and the fertility of mineral productions—promise the great increase of exports of this port in future.

Anchorage. The harbour, nearly land locked, affords a safe anchorage.

Coal. Coal is abundant in the port and will be supplied at the following rate :—

Iwanai coal.	\$ 5.20	per ton
Yubari , ,	\$ 5.80	" "
Ikushunbetsu coal , ,	\$ 5.80	" "
Kushiro , ,	\$ 5.30	" "

(The lighterage \$ 45 per ton).

Water Supply. Water works being completed, the supply of fresh water for vessels is plentiful. Foreign vessels can obtain it at ¢ 35 per ton.

Labour. Labour hand is so plentiful that it can be supplied at about 50 cents per day and 8 cents per hour.

Ballast. Ballast can be secured at about \$ 6.50 per tsubo (6 ft. cu.)

Provisions. Supply of general provisions is plentiful and cheap.

Loading and discharging. Loading and discharging can not be hand except by means of lighters.

Custom House. Same as in Yokohama.

The merchant vessels entered to Hakodate from foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are shown below.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	7	4,892	10	2,085	17	6,977
1895	10	10,991	59	9,254	70	20,245

The merchant vessels cleared Hakodate for foreign countries in 1885 and 1895 are as follows.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
1885	9	7,233	6	6,324	15	13,557
1895	11	11,822	59	18,133	70	24,955

The total value of trade during the past 5 years is as follows:—

Year.	Import.	Export.	Total.
1891.	217,480 ^{Yen.} 610	638,709 ^{Yen.} 000	856,189 ^{Yen.} 610
1892.	12,100 ^{Yen.} 900	732,858 ^{Yen.} 550	796,959 ^{Yen.} 450
1893.	24,322 ^{Yen.} 270	639,626 ^{Yen.} 770	663,949 ^{Yen.} 010
1894.	55,420 ^{Yen.} 880	668,472 ^{Yen.} 640	723,893 ^{Yen.} 520
1895.	160,361 ^{Yen.} 880	748,388 ^{Yen.} 460	908,750 ^{Yen.} 310

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The total value of commodities exported to and imported from various countries during the past 3 years (1893-1895) is shown in the following table.

Countries.	Import.			Export.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Britain	599,020	1,038,110	1,061,860	Silver yen.	Silver yen.	Silver yen.
China	£802,160	2,678,900	1,742,420	427,715,100	388,468,250	423,435,860
U. S. A.	6,03,030	1,544,660	2,090,750	204,683,500	187,486,200	233,406,250
France	1,496,350	577,020	—	—	—	—
Russia	20,745,480	—	—	2,734,630	—	173,000
Russia in Asia	—	49,970,800	48,068,240	—	21,897,450	—
Canada & other British America	59,610	382,200	1,566,640	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	16,600	—	500	103,960	—	—
Total	24,324	270	55,420,880	160,361,880	635,232,230	656,124,440
						725,322,110

The chief commodities exported from Hakodate in 1895 are as follows:—

**The Value of the Principal Commodities Exported
from Hakodate in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Seclarled Values
Sea-weed	344,655 010
Sulphur	241,153 250
Iriko, or Beche de Mer	38,943 460
Fish, Cuttle	25,347 310
Furs	29,051 000
Sea-weed, Cut	11,928 450
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	748,388 160

**The Value of Principal Commodities Imported
to Hakodate in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Countries.
Iron Pipes and Tubes	87,302 100
Salted Fish	43,454 800
Coal	7,650 000
Sugar, White	4,500 000
Lead	3,70,750
Salt	1,154 800
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	160,361 880

V. NIIGATA.

Niigata, situated in the centre of Echigo province in $139^{\circ} 3'$ E. Long., and $35^{\circ} 39'$ N. Lat., is an open port in the northern cost of the Empire, bounded on the north by the Shinano-gawa, and on the northwest by sea.

Its location being most unfavorable, it rendered a very little service to the commerce, and the least business is done with foreign countries since this port was opened in 1868 as one of the five treaty ports. Besides the harbour is much exposed and the safe anchorage is not expected. Though so insignificant in regard to the foreign trade, it is an important centre of domestic commerce in Hokuriku-do. The rice being the staple production of Echigo province, the yearly export of this port amounts to a large quantity.

**The Value of Principal Commodities Imported
into Niigata in 1895.**

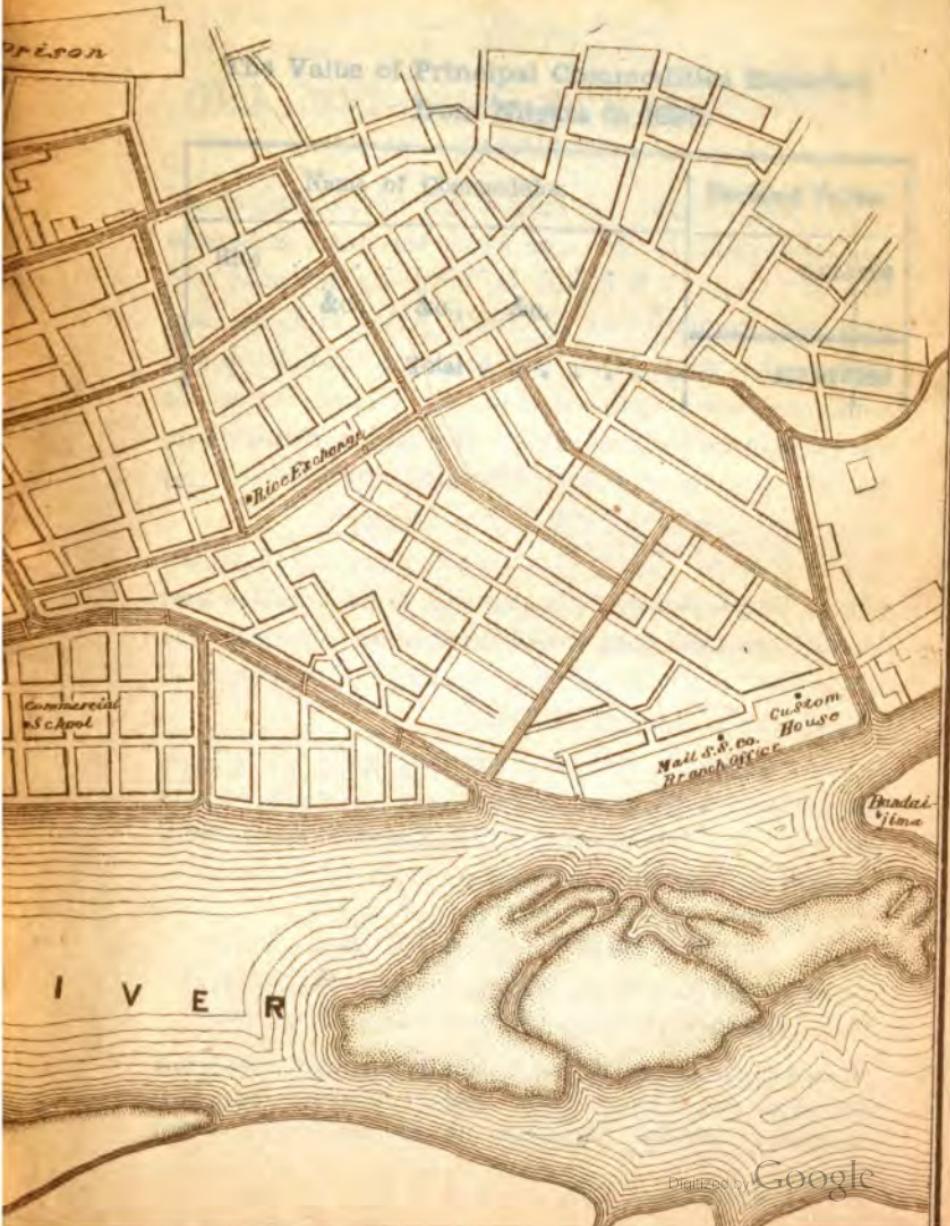
Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Salted Fish	26,264 520
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	33,429 090



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NIIGATA

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**The Value of Principal Commodities Exported
from Niigata in 1895.**

Name of Commodities.	Declared Values.
Rice	7,615 200
&c., &c., &c.	
Total	238,810 980

CHAPTER V.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND
CONSUL.

The origin of the Customs Tariff of the Empire can be traced back to the time when the duty, under the title of "Unjo," was levied on both the imported and exported commodities of trade with Holland and China. In June 1858, the treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded with the United States and the rates of tariff established. Holland, Great Britain, France, Russia, Portugal, Prussia, Switzerland and other countries soon followed this example.

The Revised Tariff Convention was exchanged between Great Britain, France, the United States and Holland in 1867, and a new regulation of tariff was thereupon established, the articles of which also bound all the other treaty powers.

Though the several revisions were made since then, the customs tariff now in force had its origin at this period. The following are the Revised Tariff Convention and the Import Tariff.

THE TARIFF CONVENTION.

SIGNED AT YEDO, IN THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND
JAPANESE LANGUAGES ON THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1866.

THE Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the

Tariff of Import and Export Duties, contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations :—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported :—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations :—

HIS EXCELLENCY MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI, a Member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say :

Of Great Britain :—

SIR HARRY S PARKES, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan ;

Of France :—

MONSIEUR LEON ROCHE, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan ;

Of the United States of America :—

A. L. C. PORTMAN, Esquire, Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim* ;

And of Holland :—

MONSIEUR DIRK DE GRAEFF VAN POLSEBOEK, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands :

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.—The contracting parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the subjects of their respective

Sovereigns, and on the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United State on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the 1st day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the 1st day of the following month.

ARTICLE II.—The Tariff attached to this Convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above named four Powers, is subject to revision on the 1st day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present Convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of 5 per cent on the average value of those articles during the years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this Convention.

ARTICLE III.—The Permit fee, hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.—On and from the 1st day of July next, at the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the 1st day of October next, at the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods, on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods

from the warehouse, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of those charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls, levied equally on all traffic, for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers, which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Itchiboops), that is to say, at the rate of Three Hundred and Eleven Boos per Hundred Dollars. The Japanese Government, being however desirous to alter this practice and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce, by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential however to the execution of this measure, that the various powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations and, on receiving their concurrence, will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868, to carry above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter, by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLES VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open ports, relative to the transaction of business, at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes, and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the Foreign Consuls, with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ARTICLE VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels, on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers, and one Boo per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government, in their note to the British Government of the 6th of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the 6th of October of the same years, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse with foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare, the Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign Countries, on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present Convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government, than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit, on the same conditions, any foreign country, as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police Regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ARTICLE X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open port in Japan, or to and from the ports any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open port.

ARTICLE XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the ports open to Foreign trade with such Lights, Buoys, or Beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said ports.

ARTICLE XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification before it comes into

operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the contracting parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention, shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval, shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L. S.)

HARRY S. PAKKES.

Her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

(L. S.)

LEON ROCHE,

Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

(L. S.)

A. L. C. PORTMAN,

Charge d'Affairs a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

(L. S.)

D DE GRAAFF VAN POLSBOEK,

Politiek Agent en Consul-General der Nederlanden in Japan.

(L. S.)

MIZDUNO IDSUMI no KAMI.

Import Tariff.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled: White, Spotted or Figured Drills and Jeans; White Brocades, T. Cloths, Cambries, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets—all the above Goods, Dyed, Printed

- | Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures; | | 10 yards. | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----|
| A. Not exceeding | 34 inches wide | ••• | ••• |
| B. " | 40 " | ••• | ••• |
| C. " | 46 " | ••• | ••• |
| D. Exceeding | 46 " | ••• | ••• |

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to silver coin.
Paint, as Red, White, and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse, and Massicot); and Paint Oils	... " "	1.50 2.00	yen 482 643
Leather	" " "	" "	0.64
Linen—all qualities	... " "	" "	0.18
Mangrove Bark	... " "	" "	241
Matting, Floor	... " "	" "	10 yards. 100 catties. roll of 40 yards.
METALS.			
Copper and Brass, in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails, &c.	100 catties.	3.50 2.50	1125 801
Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal, Sheathing and Nails	" "	"	696
Iron—Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails, &c.	" "	"	30
" "	Pigs	" "	15
" "	Kentledge	" "	0.18
" "	Wire	" "	0.19
Lead—Pigs	" "	" "	25.7
" Sheet	" "	" "	90
Sperister and Zinc	" "	" "	100
Steel	" "	" "	322
Tin	" "	" "	60
Tin Plates	" "	" "	60
			193
			193
			965
			225
			{box of not exceeding 90 cat.

Oil Cloth for Flooring	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 yards.	096
or Leather Cloth for Furniture	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	048
Pepper—Black and White	"	"	"	"	"	"	100 catties.	322
Putchuk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	723
Quicksilver	"	"	"	"	"	"	235	1929
Quinine	"	"	"	"	"	"	600	482
Rattans	"	"	"	"	"	"	150	145
Rhubarb	"	"	"	"	"	"	100 catties.	329
Salt Fish	"	"	"	"	"	"	75	241
Sandal Wood	"	"	"	"	"	"	125	102
Sapan Wood	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	129
Sea Horse Teeth	"	"	"	"	"	"	750	2411
Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	322
Sharks' Skins	"	"	"	"	"	"	750	2411
Snuff	"	"	"	"	"	"	100 pieces.	096
Soap—Bar	"	"	"	"	"	"	100 catties.	161
Stick Lac	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	563
Sugar—Brown and Black	"	"	"	"	"	"	175	129
"—White	"	"	"	"	"	"	75	241
—Candy and Loaf	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	322
Tobacco	"	"	"	"	"	"	130	579
Vermillion	"	"	"	"	"	"	900	2894
							"	"
Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 54 inches	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 yards.	198
Not exceeding 55 inches	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	322
Exceeding 55 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	402

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding
54 inches

Article.	Tur.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin. yen
Shrimps and Prawns—Dried Salt...	100 catties.	579
SILK.			
Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	24 113
Tama or Dupioni	"	6 430
Noshi or Skin Silk	"	2 411
Floss Silk	"	6 130
Cocoons—Pierced	"	2 251
,"—Unpierced	"	3 858
Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	"	728
Silk Worms Eggs	"	2 25
		Sheet.	074
Tea	100 catties.	1 125
,"—quality known as "Ban cha,"	"	850
Tobacco—Loaf	"	75
Wax—Vegetable	"	75
		"	1 50
			241
			241
			182

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE Goods.

All animals used for food or draught.

Anchors and Chain Cables.

Coal.

Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.

Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.

Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.

Flour and Meal prepared from above.

Oil Cake.

Packing Matting.

Printed Books.

Salt.

Salted Meats in Casks.

Saltpetre.

Solder.

Tar and Pitch.

Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.

Tea Lead.

Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED Goods.

Opium.

CLASS VI.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *ad valorem* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and Munitions of War.

Articles de Paris.

Boots and Shoes.

Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.

Coral.

Cutlery.

Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.

Dyes.

European Porcelain and Earthen ware.

Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.

Glass and Crystal Ware.

Gold and Silver Lace and Thread.

Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.

Lamps.

Looking Glasses.

Jewellery.

Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.

Paintings and Engravings.

Perfumery, Scented Soap.

Plated Ware.

Skins and Furs.

Telescope and Scientific Instruments.

Timber.

Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

Export Tariff.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
Awabi	100 catties.	3.00	yen. 965
Camphor...	"	1.80	579
Fish—Dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	"	75	241
"—Cuttle	"	1.05	333
Irico or Beche de Mer... ...	"	3.00	965
Iron—Japanese@	"	60	193
Isinglass	"	2.25	723
Lead...	"	90	289
Mushrooms—all qualities	"	5.00	1608
Rugs...	"	12	359
Seaweed—Uncut	"	30	96
"—Cut	"	60	193
Sharks' Fins	"	1.80	579
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
Spanish Stripes	100 catties.	75	
Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells, and Serges ...	"	45	

Continued:

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin. yen.
Bunting	100 catties.	15	0.18
Camlets—Dutch	"	75	241
"—English	"	40	129
Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Me-			
rihos, and all other Woollen Goods not classed			
under No. 76:—			
A. Not exceeding 34 inches..	"	30	096
B. Exceeding 34 "	"	45	145
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets,			
Imitation Lastings, Orleans (Plain and Figured),			
Lustres (Plain and Figured), Alpacas, Barathreas,			
Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffacholass, Russell Cords,			
Cassandrass, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords and			
all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures:—			
A. Not exceeding 34 inches..	"	30	096
B. Exceeding 34 ,	"	45	145
Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	50	161
Travelling Rugs, Plaids, and Shawls	each.	50	161
Figured Woollen Table Cloths..	"	75	241
Woollen Singlets and Drawers..	dozen.	80	257
" and Cotton Singlets and Drawers	"	50	161
Wax—Bees	100 catties.	100	3220
	"	25	804

Article.	Per.	Boos.	Changed to Silver Coin.
Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such soft woods as Pine, Spruce, Fir, Cedar, etc.)... Timber (Exported from Hakodate and comprising such Hard Woods as Nara (Oak), Tamo (Elm), Sen (Ash), Buna (Beech), Haya (Maple), Kuri (Chestnut), Ha (Alder), Kaba (Birch), Katsura, Hō, Skoro, Gatsu, Keyaki, Kashi, Is'su, Kusumoki, Kurogaki, etc.)...	100 koku.	00 " 760	1929 " 2443

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined and of Japanese Production.
Gold and Silver, uncoined and of Japanese Production and to be sold only by Japanese Government at Public Auction.

Flour made from Rice, what, etc.

Copper coins.

Foreign Papers (Home Manufacture).

Dried Solid Indigo and Liquid Indigo.

Matches, made by Japanese.

Cotton under-shirt and drawers, made by Japanese.

Continued :—

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND CONSUL. 233

Flannels, Monpas, Twilled Cotton Cloth, (Home Manufacture).

Cotton Fabrics, Silk Fabrics, Shippo Wares, Cotton and Silk Mixtures, Clothings, Lacquered Wares, Porcelain and Earthen Wares, Bamboo Wares, Copper Wares, Bronze Wares, Papers, Fans, Round Fans, and Umbrella.

Writings, Pictures, Leathers.

Jewelry, Stones, Wood, Clay, Pattans, Palm, Bones, Horns, Shells, Tusks, Hides, Leathers, Hoofs, Feathers, Hairs, Papers, Threads, Fabrics, Whale Fins, Amber, Corals, Pearls, Glasses, and other manufactures made of metals or their alloys, and other manufactures made or composed of other materials and the above-mentioned articles.

Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphur.

Coal.

Drugs and Medicines (Excepting Camphor). Dying Materials, Paintings, Glue, Fish Glue, Candles, all kinds of Japanese Inks, Inks used in Stamping, Washing-powder, Soap, Tooth-powder, Shoe black.

All Articles for Medical Use, All Articles for School Use, Incenses, Toilet Materials, Fabrics, Knittings, Twined Articles, Threads, Twines, Threads for Nets, Fishing Lines, Chords of Musical Instruments, all kinds of Rope.

All kinds of Waste Papers.

Timbers, Board, and Planks, cut or dressed, etc.

Wires, Nails, Foils, and their plates of Metals.

Gems, Materials for Stamp, Glasses, Amber, Mica, Asbestoess, Stones, all kinds of Clay, Sand, etc.

All kinds of Ashes, Cement, Cake, Patent Charcoal Dust, Lamp black, Charcoal Fuels, Wild Silkworm Cocoon, wild Silkworm Silk, Cotton (exepting Floss-silk), Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

Barks, Roots, Bulbs, Ears, Stems, Flowers, and Resnis of Plant, Herbs, and Shrubs, the Snake Gourd, Bamboo, Bamboo Barks, Coir, Sago-palm Leaves, Persimmon Juice, Birds' Lime, Rice-bran, Moxa, Oakum, Powder of Gall-nuts, Corns, Green Vegetables, Nursery Plants, Scyons, Seeds, Fruits.

Victuals prepared from Corns, Green Vegetables, Fruits, Stems, and Roots, and Bottled and Canned Victuals.

All kinds of Mushrooms, excepting Shiitake, Confectionaries, all kinds of Liquors, Vinegars, Soy, Oils, and Prepared Tobacco.

Pressed Grounds.

All kinds of Birds, Beasts, and Insects, Eggs, Meats, Lards, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Bones, Horns, Feathers, Hairs, Shells, Conch-shells, Tendons, Tusks, Hoofs, Fishes Eggs, Whale Fins, Corals, Pearls, Fishes, and Dried Bonito.

Sea-weeds, excepting Kobu, Tokoroten-gusa, and Calle Vegetable.

Salt.

Parcels Post.

Excepting the above ennumerated dutiable and free duty goods, the ad valorem duty of 5% is imposed on all other goods.

That department which takes charge of the business of the import and export of the commodities, and the clearing and entering of the Japanese and foreign vessels, bound for foreign countries at every open ports, and the affairs of the foreign trade outside of the treaty ports, is called the Custom House, and is established at the six ports, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata, and Haksdate. The jurisdiction of each Customs House, Customs House Law, Customs House Regulations, Custom's Shed Regulations, Storage Regulations, Revised Bonded Warehouse Regulations, and Tariff of Storage Charge, shall be shown in the following pages.

THE EXTENT UNDER EACH CUSTOMS HOUSE JURISDICTION (ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 204, ON THE SEPTEMBER, 1890).

The extent of Yokohama Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of the Ogasawara Group and 11 provinces, viz., Rikuzen, Iwaki, Hitachi, Shimōsa, Kazusa, Awa, Musashi, Sagami, Izu, Suruga, and Tōtōmi.

The extent of Osaka Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 7 provinces, viz., Mikawa, Owari, Ise, Shima, Kii, Izumi, and Settsu (portions east to Nishinarigōri).

The extent of Kobe Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 20 provinces, viz., Settsu (portions west to Kawabegōri), Harima, Bizen, Bitchiu, Bingo, Aki, Suwā, Nagato, Iwami, Izumo, Hōki, Inaba, Tajima, Tango, Oki, Iyo, Tosa, Awa, Sanuki, and Awaji.

The extent of Nagasaki Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 12 provinces, viz., Hizen, Higo, Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen, Bungo, Hiuga, Ōsumi, Satsuma, Iki, Tsushima, and Riukiu.

The extent of Niigata Customs House Jurisdiction :—

The coasts of 9 provinces, viz., Wakasa, Echizen, Kaga, Noto, Etchū, Echigo, Uzen, Ugo, and Sado.

The extent of Hakodate Customs House Jurisdictions :—

The coasts of 13 provinces, viz., Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshio, Kitami, Nemuro, Chishima, Kushiro, Tokachi, Hidaka, Iburi, Rikuchiu, and Mutsu.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.

LAW No. 80.

(Dated Sept. 6th 1890, having force on and after Nov. 10th of the year).

ARTICLE 1.—Matters relating to the entrance and clearance of vessels of foreign build and vessels of Japanese build which navigate between this and foreign countries, as well as to the export and import of goods at open ports shall be under the jurisdiction of a custom-house.

ARTICLE 2.—Matters relating to the control of foreign trade at any open-port shall be dealt with by the custom-house which has jurisdiction over such port.

ARTICLE 3.—No vessels shall be permitted, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances to proceed to a foreign country from any port which is not an open one, or enter to any port which is not an open one from a foreign country. The master of any vessel contravening this law shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

No navigable vessel trading between this and a foreign State is permitted to enter, from an open port, except in special cases mentioned in laws or ordinances, any port which is not opened. The punishment for breaches of the provision shall be the same as provided in the last paragraph.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels proposing to proceed to foreign countries shall obtain beforehand the permission of the chief of a custom-house. The owner of any vessel which proceeds to a foreign country without obtaining such permission shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000, and the cargo of such vessel shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 5.—Persons producing false documents to a custom-house for the purpose of evading the whole or part of the customs duty shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 125.

ARTICLE 6.—Should the freight in an invoice produced to the custom-house of the port to which it is directed, be less as compared with the invoice produced to the custom-house of the port whence the freight was sent, then, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses as to coastwise trading vessels which have freight on board in regard to which the usual procedure for import has not been complied with, and if such conduct be found to be wrongful, the master of such vessel shall be punished with a fine of *yen* 1,000.

ARTICLE 7.—In the case of persons who transport goods the export of which is prohibited, between open ports, in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, such persons shall produce a certificate as to landing the goods, given by the Custom-house to which the goods were directed, to the Custom-house whence they

were sent, within the period mentioned in the regulations. For each breach of this regulation the offender shall be punished with fines or penalties equal in amount to the original value of the goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Persons who have transported goods between open ports in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, who have lost or mislaid the certificate of transports, and who do not take the prescribed action within the period mentioned in the Rules, shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to five-hundredth ($\frac{5}{100}$) of the original value of the goods so transported.

ARTICLE 9.—Persons who land imported goods not mentioned in invoices shall be punished with fines or penalties equal to the import duty on such goods, in addition to forfeiting the latter.

ARTICLE 10.—Where goods the export of which is prohibited, are exported, or the loading or landing of export or import goods takes place at a port not opened, against laws and orders, such goods shall be forfeited.

Where goods are landed without obtaining a licence for landing in accordance with the Rules of Custom-houses, or goods are loaded without obtaining a licence for loading or for transport, or goods are imported without obtaining a licence for import, such goods shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE 11.—Where prohibited goods, or goods which should bear duty but are not mentioned in the letter of notice of export and import, or in the document which enumerates the goods brought, are concealed in an export or import package they with the package shall be forfeited.

Where goods which should bear duty are concealed in travellers' luggage such goods shall be forfeited.

The application of the Penal Code shall not be interfered with by this article.

ARTICLE 12.—If goods which should be forfeited are already sold or consumed, their price shall be imposed.

ARTICLE 13.—If the Chief of a Custom-house considers it to be necessary for carrying into practice this law or the Rules of Custom-houses, he may suspend the departure of vessels, or order an inspector of the Custom-house by writ to seize goods designed for transport or for export or import.

ARTICLE 2.—Any omission of, or mistake in the entry in the ship's manifest may be supplied or corrected, by permission of the Custom House, within twenty-four hours after the formality of the ship's entry has been observed. After the lapse of the period specified in the preceding paragraph, a fee of fifteen yen shall be paid for the addition or correction in the entry of the ship's manifest.

ARTICLE 3.—When the master of a foreign-going ship wishes to clear, he shall present to the Custom House, twenty-four hours before the clearance, his clearance notice, pay a clearance fee of seven yen and receive the clearance permit as well as all the ship's papers, deposited at the Custom House, according to the permission of Article 1.

ARTICLE 4.—When a foreign-going ship, after having observed the formality of clearance, require further to ship or land goods, the formality prescribed by Article 1. shall be repeated and the entry fee paid; and an clearing, the formality prescribed by Article 3. shall be repeated and the clearance fee paid, excepting when shipping or landing goods for which the import or export formality has been observed.

ARTICLE 5.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry and clearance at the same time.

ARTICLE 6.—Mail steamers are not required to make any entry in the ship's manifest, except of such goods as are to be landed at the port where they are.

ARTICLE 7.—Mail steamers, even after having observed the formality for clearance, may ship or land goods without the formality prescribed by Article 4.

ARTICLE 8.—Any foreign-going ship compelled to take shelter in a port, shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival, report the cause of her entering the harbour to the Custom House and obtain the permission thereof.

In case of landing temporarily the cargo for the purpose of repairing a ship, under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or for other unavoidable cause, or of selling damaged goods, or of shipping any supplies necessary for the ship, the formalities of entry and clearance shall not be required.

But in case of landing, shipping or transhipping any other goods or of selling the goods temporarily landed the formality prescribed by Art. 1. shall be observed and the entry fee paid on clearing, the formality prescribed shall also be observed and by Art. 3. the clearance fee paid.

ARTICLE 9.—No foreign-going ship may land, ship or tranship any goods between sunset and sunrise or on Custom holidays, without special permission from the superintendent of Customs. During the hours and days mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the hatches and all places in the ship where the goods are stowed shall be closed and sealed by the Inspectors of Customs.

ARTICLE 10.—When any foreign-going ship is compelled to take shelter in a port not opened to foreign commerce, the master thereof shall give to the local municipal authorities or to the harbour office a written statement, as to the causes of his entering the port. In case of necessary supplies being shipped, a list of these articles shall be presented and certified to by the aforesaid authorities or office and on the arrival of the vessel at an open port it shall be handed to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 11.—Should any owner of a ship wishes to make her a foreign-going vessel or to convert a foreign-going ship into a home-trading ship, he shall apply to the Custom House for the inspection of the ship and there obtain the permit.

ARTICLE 12.—In order to ship any goods for export, the export entry shall be made at the Custom House. After examination of the actual articles and the collection of duties according to the export tariff, the export permit shall be granted.

ARTICLE 13.—No goods of foreign produce which are to be re-exported abroad, prior to the formality for import entry having been observed, are required to pay export duties, provided that a written statement with reference thereto has been given to the Custom House and the export permit duly obtained after the necessary examination.

ARTICLE 14.—Supplies for the use of ships are not required to pay export duties; provided that the respective masters observe the formality prescribed by the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 15.—In order to land any goods of import, an imports

entry, to which the invoices of the goods must be attached, shall be made at the Custom House and the goods shall be landed after obtaining the landing permit. Delivery of the goods shall be taken, after their examination, the collection of duties according to the import tariff and the grant of the import permit.

The aforesaid invoices shall be returned to the owner, after the formality for the import entry of the goods has been gone through.

ARTICLE 16.—Any goods being home produce, brought back from abroad, are, when fulfil the conditions stipulated below, not required to pay import duties, provided however that the formality prescribed by the preceding Article be observed :—

1. When the goods preserve unaltered, the native and character which they bore at the time of their export.
2. When they are brought back within the period of five years from the day of their export.
3. When the owner holds the original export permit of the goods.

ARTICLES 17.—Excepting articles free of duty, no good shall be allowed to be imported, unless their invoices are presented ; it may however be allowed as an exception, should the superintendent of Customs recognize the inability from whatsoever cause arising, of the owner to present the invoices, and the latter be willing to pay duties according to the quantity, measurement or value of the goods as directed by the Customs officers.

ARTICLE 18.—Whenever the Custom House authorities consider the original value of any goods, liable to an *ad valorem* duty, insufficient, the Customs Appraisers shall place a value thereon, and the owner shall pay duty according to that valuation.

If the owner refuse to pay duty according to the valuation mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, he may apply for the purchase of the goods by the Custom House under the same valuation, except in the cases provided for by Article 17.

ARTICLE 19.—Any foreign-going ship wishing to tranship goods to or from any other ships shall apply to the Custom House in writing and obtain a transhipment permit.

Such permit is not required when any goods are transhipped

from a mail steamer to barges or lighters of the shipping company to which they belong.

ARTICLE 20.—In claiming any reduction of duties on any dutiable goods on account of damage, the application must be made, before the examination of the goods takes place, to the superintendent of Customs, who shall cause the Customs, Appraisers to survey the extent of the damage to the goods and reduce the duties accordingly.

ARTICLE 21.—Purchasers of any ship's store from foreign ships of war shall obtain from the selling party a certificate to be presented at the Custom House, together with a written statement of the fact, and pay import duties thereon,

ARTICLE 22.—No gold or silver bullion being of home produce shall be allowed to be exported, unless such bullion has been publicly sold by the Government.

ARTICLES 23.—No written application shall be required for passenger's luggage, either in landing or shipping, provided that it be submitted to the examination of the Customs Inspectors before passing through the Custom House. Any articles not considered by the Custom House to be personal effects necessary for travellers shall be charged the duties due thereon.

ARTICLE 24.—Any goods temporarily landed for the purpose of repairing a ship or on account of her unavoidable causes, provided for by Article 8, shall be deposited at the Custom House.

No formality for import or export entry is required in landing or reshipping the goods mentioned in the preceding paragraph, but the master of the ship shall pay to the Custom House all the expenses connected with the custody of the goods.

When the goods mentioned in the first paragraph are to be sold, the formality prescribed by Article 15 must be observed and the duties must be paid thereon.

ARTICLE 25.—In order to transport goods between open ports by a foreign-going or foreign owned ship an application shall be made in writing to the Custom House and the goods shall be shipped after examination and grant of the transportation permit.

ARTICLE 26.—If the goods mentioned in the preceding articles

are dutiable being home produce, either the amount of the duties due thereon shall be deposited or a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be given. The landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Customs House at the port of origin, within six months from the day on which the transportation permit was granted, when the amount of duties or the written statement deposited therein shall be returned.

If the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination is not presented within the period specified in the preceding paragraph, the goods shall be considered as exported and the duties shall be collected thereon.

ARTICLE 27.—If the goods mentioned in Article 25 belong to those articles the export of which is prohibited, the landing permit given by the Custom House at the port of destination shall be presented at the Custom House at the port of origin within six months from the day on which the transportation permit was granted.

ARTICLE 28.—If a ship carrying the goods mentioned in Articles 26 and 27 fails, through perils of the sea or other unavoidable causes, to transport them to the port of destination, the fact shall be reported to the Custom House at the port of origin; and the amount of duties or the written statement, previously deposited, may be recovered upon production of sufficient proof of such failure, within one year from the day on which the ship cleared.

ARTICLE 29.—In order to land the transported goods mentioned in Article 25, at the port of destination, application shall be made in writing to the Custom House, and the certification of landing shall be made on the transportation permit granted by the Custom House at the port of origin.

The goods may then, after due examination, be taken delivery of.

In case the transportation permit mentioned in the preceding paragraph can not be presented at the Custom House at the port of destination, on account of its being lost or left behind, a written statement to satisfy the superintendent of Customs shall be deposited at the Custom House.

The aforesaid statement will be returned upon presenting the transportation permit or, instead of this, a certificate made by the Custom House at the port of origin, within four months from the date of the deposit of the aforesaid statement.

ARTICLE 30.—Should it be necessary to send foreign-going ship from an open port to an unopened port, be it for repair or for the purpose of shipping or discharging heavy materials, which could not be conveniently done at the open port, an application shall be made in writing to the superintendent of Customs for special permission.

CHAPTER II.

Home-trading ships, and transportation of goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed.

ARTICLE 31.—Within twenty four hours after the arrival in port of a home-trading ship, the master thereof shall make the entry of the ship at the Custom House and at the same time deposit therein all the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 32.—The master of a home-trading ship shall, within four hours previous to the departure from port, give notice of clearance to the Custom House and recover all the ship's papers deposited therein.

ARTICLE 33.—For ships which are not required to have certificates of registry, and for those built in European style, but under one hundred tons burthen and plying regularly between certain fixed ports, the owners can dispense with the formalities prescribed by the Articles 31 and 32, provided that they have previously applied to, and obtained permission from the Custom House.

ARTICLE 34.—In order to clear a home-trading ship with goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, the master thereof shall send into the Custom House two copies of the declaration of the cargo so carried, observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 32.

ARTICLE 35.—On arrival of the ship mentioned in the preceding Article at the port of destination, the master thereof shall send

into the Custom House the declaration of the cargo so brought observing at the same time the formality prescribed by Article 31.

ARTICLE 36.—In transporting between open ports by a home-trading ship any goods for which the formality of import entry has not been observed, an application shall be made in writing to, and a shipping permit obtained from the Custom House.

In landing the goods mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the stipulations of Art. 15; and, in transporting the same, the stipulations of Art. 19. shall be observed.

CHAPTER III.

Penal Provisions.

ARTICLE 37.—Should a foreign-going ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art. 1, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

For every twenty four hours that he shall have neglected to enter the ship he shall be fined the same amount.

ARTICLE 38.—If the seal or lock fastened by Inspectors of Customs, as provided for by the second paragraph of Art. 9, shall have been broken open or taken off, the master thereof shall be fined sixty yen.

ARTICLE 39.—Any person who shall have transhipped any goods without obtaining the transhipment permit, prescribed by Art. 19 and by the second paragraph of Art. 36, shall be fined the same amount as provided for by the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 40.—In the case provided for by the first paragraph of Art. 8. should a foreign-going ships have neglected to report the causes of entry into a port, within the period specified, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 41.—Should a foreign-going ships, in the case provided for by Art. 10, have neglected to obtain the certificate from the local municipal authorities or harbour office; or, after obtaining the same, have neglected to present it to the Custom House, the master thereof shall be fined fifteen yen.

ARTICLE 42.—Should a home-trading ship have neglected the formality of the ship's entry within the period specified by Art.

§1, or that of clearance before the period specified by Art. 32, the master thereof shall be fined five yen.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

ARTICLE 43.—Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Customs Appraisers, relative to the classification of goods of import and export, may apply to the superintendent of Customs for a modification, within ten days from the day on which such valuation has been made.

Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the modification made by the superintendent of Customs, may apply to the Minister of Finance for his decision, within thirty days from the day on which the modification was made; in this case the modification certificate must accompany the application.

ARTICLE 44.—The officers of Customs can, whenever they think it requisite, retain as samples at the Customs House, small portions of any goods of import and export.

ARTICLE 45—All the documents to be presented at the Custom House, in conformity with the present Regulations, shall be written in the form prescribed by the Custom House and be signed and sealed by the owner or master of the ship or by the owner of the goods.

ARTICLE 46.—For all permits or duplicate permits and all other certificate issued by the Custom House, the applicant shall pay, for each copy, a fee of one yen and fifty sen.

ARTICLE 47.—The period specified by days and hours in the present Regulations shall exclude therefrom the Customs holidays, and the period specified by years and months shall include therein such holidays.

ARTICLE 48.—The hours during which business is transacted at the Custom House shall be from ten o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon every day exclusive of holidays; an application, may, however, be made to the Superintendent of Customs for special permission to have the Custom House opened beyond the ordinary hours.

ARTICLE 49.—The applicant for the special permission provided

for by the first paragraph of Art. 9. and by the last part of Art. 48 shall pay the fees, the rate of which shall be established by the Minister of Finance.

ARTICLE 50.—Whenever in the present Regulations the word “Ship owner” occurs, it shall mean the proprietor of, or one who has the right to make use of a ship; the word “Master of ship” shall mean one who has the actual command or control of a ship and the words “Owner of goods” shall mean the proprietor of or the agent entrusted with the management of the goods.

ARTICLE 51.—In the present Regulations, the word “Export” shall mean the exportation of good to a foreign country, the word “Import” shall mean the importation of goods from foreign country and the word “Goods” shall mean and include all articles whatsoever, except personal effects necessary for travelling and supplies for the use of ships.

ARTICLE 52.—In the present Regulations, the words “On entry” or “Arrival” shall mean the time when a ship drops anchor or takes the buoy and the words “On clearance” shall mean the time when a ship weighs anchor or leaves the buoy.

ARTICLE 53.—Any person who shall give information to the Custom House relative to any smuggling, shall receive the moiety of the value of the goods confiscated through such information.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 54.—Any ships engaged in commerce between Japan and the island of Saghalien, belonging to the Russian Empire, shall as a temporary measure, be exempted from the payment of entry and clearance fees as well as from that of import and export duties on the goods carried by them. The formalities for ship's entry and clearance provided for by Arts. 31 and 32 shall, however, be applicable to such ships.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND CONSUL. 249

**THE SPECIAL PERMISSION FEE ACCORDING TO THE 9TH
AND 4TH ARTICLES OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATION.
(THE TREASURY DEPARTMENTAL ORDINANCE NO. 22,
ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1891.)**

Special Permission fee for the loading and discharging of goods
on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise per 1 hour.....yen 1.50

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour.....yen 1.00.

from sun-set to sun-rise , , , , , 1.50.

Special permission fee for the extra opening of the Custom
House ordinary days,

from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.....yen 15.00.

" " " 12 , , , , , 45.00.

" " " past 12 , , , , , 95.00.

" 6 A.M. , , 10 A.M., , , 20.00.

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day, it is
otherwise.

On holidays,

from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., , , yen 25.00.

" " " 6 , , , , , 40.00.

" " " 12 , , , , , 70.00.

" " " past 12 , , , , , 120.00.

" " " 10 A.M., , , 20.00.

(The last fee with the following provisional clause were added
by the Department Ordinance of the Treasury No. 40, issued 1891).

In case the Custom House is open from preceding day it is
otherwise.

Special permission fee in the Custom House detached office for
the loading and discharging of goods on ordinary days,

from sun-set to sun-rise per 1 hour.....yen 0.75.

On holidays,

from sun-rise to sun-set per 1 hour.....yen 0.50.

, , sun-set to sun-rise , , , , , 0.75.

For the extra opening on ordinary and holidays,

from sun-rice to sun-set per 1 hour	yen	1,00.
,, sun-set , sun-rice , , ,	,,	1,50.

CUSTOM'S SHED REGULATIONS.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

ARTICLE I.—The hours for the delivery of goods, wares, or merchandize, temporarily placed in the Custom's Shed shall be from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

ARTICLE II.—All goods, wares, or merchandize except as herein after provided in Art. IX. of these Regulations, may, for not longer time than twenty-four hours, be placed in the Custom's Shed in a place to be designated by the officer in charge thereof.

ARTICLE III.—Warehouses will be provided, to which, after the expiration of the twenty-four hours above mentioned, all goods, wares, or merchandize, except as hereinafter provided in Art. IX of these Regulations, may, with the consent of the officer in charge of the Custom's Sheds, be removed by the owners or consignees for a further period of the more than forty-eight hours, during which time goods so stored will be free of Warehouse charge, but at the risk of the owners or consignees.

ARTICLE IV.—All goods, wares, or merchandize not removed from the Sheds, as provided in Art. II, may, after the expiration of twenty-four hours, be removed by the Superintendent of Customs, at the risk and expenses of the owners or consignees, to the temporary warehouses mentioned in Art. III, where they will be allowed to remain for a further period of forty eight hours, at the expiration of which they may be treated as provided in Art. V of these Regulations.

ARTICLE V.—All goods, wares, or merchandize not taken delivery of from the godowns within the forty-eight hours mentioned in Art. III, may be sent by the Superintendent of Customs to the Bonded Warehouse, at the expense of the owner or consignee, and be there stored, subject to the Bonded Warehouse Regulations.

ARTICLE VI.—All goods, wares, or merchandize landed at the

Port of Yokohama and not claimed within seventy-two hours from time of landing, may be removed by the Superintendent of Customs to a warehouse to be styled "The Warehouse for Unclaimed Goods," and there stored at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee thereof, for a term of one year, at the expiration of which they may be disposed of, as provided by Art. XIV of the Bonded Warehouse Regulations of 1st March, 1869.

ARTICLE VII.—The Japanese Government will take reasonable care of all goods, wares, or merchandize that may be in their charge during seventy two hours after landing, but will not be responsible for the safe custody of any goods not stored in the Bonded Warehouse.

ARTICLE VIII.—When, owing to the inclemency of the weather, or for other good reason, to be shown to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Customs, it would be a hardship strictly to enforce the provisions of Art. III as to removal of goods from the Shed, the Superintendent of Customs may extend the time therein mentioned, so nevertheless, that no goods, wares, or merchandize shall, under any circumstances, remain in the charge of the Customs Authorities (unless stored in the Bonded Warehouse) for a longer period than seventy two hours.

ARTICLE IX.—The goods enumerated in Art. XVIII of the Bonded Warehouse Regu'lations of 1st March, 1869, will on no account be received into the Customs' Shed or temporary Warehouse, but must be taken delivery of immediately they are landed.

ARTICLE X.—In case of neglect by the owner or consignee to take immediately delivery of the goods referred to in Art. IX of those Regulations, the Superprintendent of Customs, may have such goods removed to a place of safety, either on shore or afloat, and all expenses attending the removal and storage of such goods shall be paid by the consignee or owner, at such enhanced rate as the Superintendent of Customs may decide upon.

ARTICLE XI.—No goods, wares, or merchandize shall be placed in the thoroughfares of the Customs' promises, and no horse or vehicle shall be allowed to occupy the thoroughfares.

ARTICLE XII.—Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Customs' Sheds and Warehouses.

ARTICLE XIII.—Persons quarrelling or creating a disturbance in Customs' Premises may be forcibly removed, if necessary, and taken before their Consuls.

BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

REVISED, MARCH, 1st, 1869.

ARTICLE 1.—The manifest of the ship having been lodged at the Custom House, as provided in the Regulations of Trade, consignees of cargo wishing to store goods in the Bonded Warehouses of the Japanese Government, must deliver at the Custom House, an application for storage, called a Warehousing Entry, describing the marks, numbers, and contents of all packages for which storage is required in the form marked 'A' of the original Regulations.

ARTICLE 2.—If no valid objection exists, the Custom House Authorities will at once authorize to be provided in the Bonded Warehouses for the goods named in the Warehousing Entry and the goods can then be warehoused at the convenience of the consignee, but no goods can be received into the Bonded Warehouses unless a Warehousing Entry for the same shall have been passed by the Custom House Authorities.

ARTICLE 3.—On the completion of the delivery at the Bonded Warehouses of the Merchandise for which a Warehousing Entry has been passed, a receipt for such goods, called a Warrant, in the form marked 'B,' will be issued as soon as possible to the consignee or owner of the goods. This document will be sealed both by the Japanese Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse, and by the Japanese Customs.

ARTICLE 4.—No delivery can take place without the production of this warrant and an order duly signed by the consignee or owner of the goods, and made out in the form marked 'C.' If the order be for the entire quantity, for which the warrant has been granted, the latter will be cancelled by the Japanese Customs. If for part only, such portion will be written off from the warrant will be returned to the holder.

ARTICLE 5.—The duties and storage charges due upon the goods



must be paid before delivery can be authorized by the Custom House. Every application for delivery must be made to the Customs Authorities in the form marked 'D,' and on being passed by the Customs, the applicant must take immediate delivery of the goods therein named.

ARTICLE 6.—The warrants given for the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouses may be made out in one, or as many documents as the owner of the goods may require. The warrants shall be printed, and will be issued by the Japanese Customs at a charge of one *boo* for each warrant.

ARTICLE 7.—Goods of a lower value than five hundred dollars will not be received into the Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE 8.—At the time of delivering the goods, a slip containing particulars of the storage charges due on each specific delivery will be made up at the office of the Bonded Warehouses and handed to the owner or consignee.

ARTICLE 9.—As soon as the goods are landed, they will be in the charge of the Japanese Customs Authorities, who will be responsible for their safe custody and due delivery, risks from fire and convulsions of the elements alone excepted.

ARTICLE 10.—Damaged goods must be stored without detriment to other goods, and on such conditions as the Customs Authorities may find it necessary to impose upon the owner.

ARTICLE 11.—All orders for delivery should bear the same signature as the Warehousing Entry, or that of an employe duly authorized to sign for the firm in whose service he is, in which case, written notice of the employe being so authorized may be required to be furnished by the firm to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouse.

ARTICLE 12.—On the occurrence of a change of ownership in the goods stored in the Bonded Warehouses, a formal declaration of the change must be endorsed on the warrant, which, when thus endorsed, must be exhibited to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will take note of the transfer.

ARTICLE 13.—In the event of the loss of a warrant or warrants, notice must be given to the Superintendent of the Bonded Warehouses, who will stop the delivery on such document, and after

the holder has made every endeavor, by public advertisement, or otherwise to obtain the warrant so lost a fresh document will be re-issued upon application made by the original owner to that effect he handing at the same time a written undertaking, holding the Customs Authorities harmless, should the original document be produced.

ARTICLE 14.—The Custom House Authorities may refuse to allow merchandise to remain in the Bonded Warehouses for a longer term than one year. If the goods should not be cleared within that period, or within such extension of it, as the Custom House Authorities may see fit to grant, the latter may authorize the public sale of the goods, on giving one month's notice to the holder of the warrant or warrants representing the said goods, or, in his absence, to his Consul, and also by notification of the same at the Custom House and Bonded Warehouses, or in any newspaper published on the spot. All duties and charges due upon the goods, together with the expenses of sale and notification of the balance, if any, will be reserved for the party or parties to whom the goods belong, subject to a reduction of one per cent per month, as a fee to the Customs for retaining charge of the same.

ARTICLE 15.—The Bonded Warehouses will be open daily during the usual hours of business at the Custom House, excepting on Sundays, and such public holidays and festivals as may be publicly announced. But any goods, for which a Warehousing entry has already been made, landed after business hours till sunset, will be stored in the Warehouses by the officer in charge.

ARTICLE 16.—The storage charges, until further notice, will be those of the annexed scale. The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 17.—Every facility will be given to owners of goods to inspect and obtain sample packages of the merchandise stored by them in the Bonded Warehouses, but no sample can be taken from the Bonded Warehouses without a written order from the owner or consignee, accompanied by the warrant if called for, requesting delivery of the same.

ARTICLE 18.—The undermentioned goods will not be received

into the Bonded Warehouses. All goods free of duty, Building materials, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Chemicals, Tar, Pitch, Seeds-Oils, Liquid, Indigo, and such other articles as are of an explosive, inflammable, or otherwise dangerous character.

ARTICLE 19.—If the Japanese Authorities suppose that goods in cases or packages differ in their contents from the Warehousing Entry, they may at any time open and inspect the same, due notice having been given to the owner, so that he may be present at such inspection. And in the event of any error having been made either in the descriptions of goods or number of pieces, the owner must pass a fresh Warehouse Entry for the same on which a fee of 10 *bais* will be levied.

ARTICLE 20.—In the event of any article placed in the Bonded Warehouses becoming putrid or otherwise offensive, notice must be given by the Japanese Authorities to the owner, who must pay duty on the same, and take delivery of such forthwith, and if, within two days of such notice the same be not taken away, two foreign surveyors will be called in to survey the goods and the Custom House Authorities will deal with the goods as the surveyor recommend. The expense of such survey will be paid by the owner of such goods.

ARTICLE 21.—The Bonded Warehouse will be open for storage of Japanese merchandise brought from the other open ports of Japan, in foreign vessels only, for re-export in their original packages, in the same manner and on the same conditions as merchandise imported from foreign countries. No package, however, will be received unless in a sound and secure condition.

ARTICLE 22.—Persons transacting business at the Bonded Warehouses will be required to use the printed forms prescribed by the regulations. These forms can always be obtained at the office of Bonded Warehouses, and for which a small charge will be made.

ARTICLE 23.—These Regulations, together with the scale of storage fees, may be revised from time to time, as may be found necessary, by the Japanese Government, in communication and concert with the other contracting parties to June 25th, 1868.

Tariff of Storage Charges.

Group	Weight.	Per Month.
1	Alum, Gypsum, Betel-nut, Cutch, Pepper, Mangrove Bark, Tobacco, Putchuck, Cordage, Gambier, ...	\$.50 per picul
2	Sugar in Bags, Cordage, Leather ...	.1608 .15
3	Cotton—raw, screwed, and pressed ...	.0182 .3215
4	—unscrewed ...	.4823
5	Gloves, Gamboge, Glue, Gums, Indigo, Rhubarb, Vermillion, Cochineal, ...	.1.00 .50
6	Elephant's Teeth, Sea Horse Teeth, Buffalo, Deer, Rhinoceros Horns, Rattans, Sapan Wood ...	.75 .2412
METALS.		
	Copper, Brass Rods, Nail Rods, Yellow Metal, Muntz Metal, Sheathing, Sheet and Boiler Iron, Bar Iron, Wire Tin, Tin Plates, Steel, Zinc ...	.12 .10
7	Pig Iron, Kentledge, Lead (Stored outside the Warehouse) ...	.0386 .0322
MANUFACTURES.		
	Shirtings (Grey, White,) White Spots &c., all unenumerated Manufactured Cottons of 40 yards ...	.03
	... ... ... per piece	.0096

MISSOURI.

Bry Buttons, Builder's Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Candles,

Group	Weight.	Per Month.
		b <i>s.</i> \$ <i>c.</i>
Cotton Duck, Canvass, Cloths, Clothing, Matting, Furnishings, Guns (Rifles, Muskets), Military Equipments, Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Articles de Paris (not being Jewellery), Looking Glasses, Paintings, and Engravings, Plated Ware, Cutlery... Unenumerated, and all articles of an exceptionally bulky, heavy, or unwieldy nature, a charge will be made as the case requires.		.40 .1286 per cubic foot Table Stores, Window Glass per cubic foot
		.10 .0322
		P A C K A G E.
19	Wine and spirituous Liquors, Beer, per 1 doz. cases	Quart ... per case 2 " " .25 .0804 3 " " .35 .1125 4 " " .45 .1447 " Porter and Beer in Pints, 6 to 8 doz. " " .50 .1608 Other Liquids, as Eau de Cologne, Essences, &c. " " .50 .1608 Wine per hhd. 50 gallons " " ... per cubic foot .85 .1126 Beer " " " " ... per cask 3.00 .9646 Wine and Beer in kilderkins " " " " ... per kilderkin 3.00 .9646 20 " " " " ... 2.00 .6481

MEASUREMENT.

Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Watches on the declared value, per month, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

JAPANESE Products.

1	Silk, each bale of 80 caties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per bale	1.50	.4823
do.	Floss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per picul	.30	.0965
do.	Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	.40	.1286
do.	Cocoons, pressed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1.00	.3215
2	Tea, Tobacco, Buculio...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	.0801
3	Wax, Vegetable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	.20	.0643
do.	Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	.0543
	Sea-weed, cut and uncut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	.20	.0643
4	Mushrooms, Ginseng, Gallnuts, Awabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	.50	.1608
5	Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	.10	.0386
6	Silkworms' Eggs and other measurement goods in cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..."	.10	.0322

STORAGE REGULATIONS.

4TH MONTH, 16TH YEAR OF MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has established at Horinouchi-mura, Kurakigōri, in Kanagawa Ken, Magazines for the Storage of Gun-Powder and other Explosives imported to Yokohama, and has framed the following regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Magazines will be opened daily from 9, a. m. to 4 p. m. except on Sundays and the following holidays:

1st Month	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days.
2nd , ,	11th day.
4th , ,	3rd ,
10th , ,	17th ,
11th , ,	3rd and 23rd days.
12th , ,	29th, 30th and 31st days.

And the holidays appointed for the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

Note.—In case the Magazines should be closed on extraordinary days, *i. e.* on other than the above mentioned days, one week's notice will be given in one of the local newspapers. Should it be desired to have the Magazines opened on any of the above named holidays, 24 hours previous notice must be given to the Kenchō. When thus opened, the hours are to be the same as on ordinary days.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous of storing Gun-powder or other explosive substances must make to the Kenchō an application in the annexed form, marked A, accompanied by a certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

Note.—The Custom House certificate will be returned to the owner after inspection.

ARTICLE 3.—An official of the Kenchō will examine the documents and compare the goods with the application, and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form B.

Note.—The goods can be receipted for in as many certificates as the applicant may desire.

ARTICLE 4.—Gun-powder and explosives are not to be stored in the same magazine with detonators, fuses &c.; the former are to be stored in No. 1 Magazine and the detonators in No. 2 Maga-

mine. Applicants must therefore give full particulars as to the nature of the goods to be stored to the Kenchō whence the necessary directions will be given.

ARTICLE 5.—No. goods will be received at, or allowed to be removed from, the Magazine on rainy or windy days.

ARTICLE 6.—No. goods will be received on storage that are not securely packed in cases, barrels &c., or of which the contents are exposed.

Note.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 7.—The Storage charges must be paid to the Kenchō on withdrawal of all, or any portion of the goods, which cannot be removed until this has been done.

Note.—Owners of goods wishing to exhibit samples thereof, must first obtain the permission of the Kenchō.

ARTICLE 8.—On withdrawal of goods stored, an order must be given to the Kenchō in the form marked C, and the certificate of deposit produced, and then the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 9.—When explosives are to be conveyed from the Magazine, notice must be previously given to the Kenchō as to their destination, and the localities through which they will pass in transportation, according to Form D. Red flag must also be displayed from the boat or vehicle by which the goods are conveyed.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owners of goods stored at the Magazine wish to transfer the ownership, without removal of the goods from the Magazines, to some other person, they can do so by making application to the Kenchō according to form E, which must be signed by both seller and purchaser, and the old certificate of deposit must be surrendered. A new certificate of deposit will then be issued in the name of the purchaser.

ARTICLE 11.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year. When the year has expired, should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up to date and new application made according to the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 12.—Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration

of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Kenchō will insert a notice in one of the local newspapers for the space of one month. On expiration of that period if the goods have not been withdrawn, the Kenchō may proceed to sell them at public auction; the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be retained at the Kenchō.

Should the owner eventually come to claim the goods and produce the certificate of deposit, the balance will be handed to him after deductions of a charge of one per cent therefrom.

ARTICLE 13.—When it is desired to have the magazines opened on holidays as provided in the note of Art. 1, application must be made to the Kenchō according to form F, and a fee of one silver yen is to be paid for each hour that the magazine is kept open.

Note.—Any part of an hour will be charged as one hour.

ARTICLE 14.—The storage charges are 4 sen in silver coin per month per cubic foot English measurement.

Note.—Although goods measuring less than one cubic foot may be received at the Magazines, the minimum charge will be 4 sen in silver. The smallest charge will be for half a month and any number of days under 15 will be charged as half a month.

ARTICLE 15.—The care of the goods stored in the Magazines is undertaken by the Japanese Government, which however, is not responsible for losses arising from the acts of God, fire, or convulsions of the element.

ARTICLE 16.—The forms for application for storage and delivery, are provided by the Kenchō free of charge, to applicants therefor.



STORAGE REGULATIONS.

REVISED ON THE 16TH DAY, 3RD MONTH OF 10TH YEAR, MEIJI.

The Japanese Government has established at Nakamura Warehouses intended for the Storage of Kerosine Oil and other substances imported to Yokohama, the inflammable nature of which, or their storage within the Settlement in large quantities renders them dangerous.

The Government has entrusted the direction of the Warehouses,

to an Official acting under the orders of the Kenrei of Kanagawa and whose duties are clearly defined in a series of instructions issued by the Kenrei and approved by the Treaty Consuls.

The Establishment will be subject to the following Regulations:

ARTICLE 1.—The Warehouses will be open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. during the months from October 1st to March 31st, and from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. during the months from April 1st to September 30th, except on Sundays and following holidays :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st Month..... | 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 30th days. |
| 2nd , , | 11th day. |
| 4th , , | 3rd , |
| 9th , , | 17th , |
| 11th , , | 3rd and 23rd days. |
| 12th , , | 29th, 30th and 31st days. |

Should it be desired to have the Warehouses opened on any of the above named holidays, twenty four hours notice must be given.

In case the Warehouses should be closed on extraordinary days, i. e. on other than the above-mentioned days, one week notice will be given in the Yokohama Newspapers.

ARTICLE 2.—Persons desirous of storing Kerosene Oil or other Merchandise of an inflammable nature must make to the Director of the Warehouses an application in the annexed form marked *A* accompanied by a Certificate showing that the goods have been entered at the Custom House and that the duty thereon has been paid.

ARTICLE 3.—The Director of the Warehouse will examine the documents and inspect the goods in order to verify the exactness of the declaration contained in the storage application and will issue a certificate of deposit according to the annexed form *B*.

The Custom House receipts will be returned to the owner.

Should the Director of the Warehouses discover any discrepancy between the weights and dimensions of the goods presented for storage and those specified in the application he will give notice to the owner. If actual discrepancies should be proved the owner shall be obliged to correct his application and any expense occasioned thereby will be defrayed by him.

Note.—Persons storing goods can have the amount stored receipted for in as many certificates as they please.

ARTICLE 4.—Kerosine Oil will not be received at, and will not be allowed to be withdrawn from the Warehouses in less quantities than 50 Gallons. Other inflammable substances are not subject to this limit.

ARTICLE 5.—Gunpowder and other explosive substances will not be received at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 6.—An open shed is erected on the compound in order to provide facilities for soldering, refilling and general repairs to cases prior to storage.

ARTICLE 7.—Cases and packages of every description must be distinctly marked and made up in such a manner as not to admit of deterioration.

ARTICLE 8.—Should the owner of goods stored at the Warehouses wish to transfer the ownership without removal from the Warehouses to some other person, he can do so by endorsing the transfer on the back of the certificate of deposit which must be brought to the Warehouses for countersignatures after verification by the Director. When the transfer is in favour of several parties a transfer document must be made out according to form *D*, and the original certificates of deposit must be returned. As many certificates will be issued as there are transferees.

ARTICLE 9.—The storage charges must be paid on withdrawal of all or any portion of the goods which cannot be taken away until this rule has been complied with.

ARTICLE 10.—Should the owner wish to withdraw a sample case he must bring his certificate of Deposit and the Director of the Warehouses will inscribe on it the quantity withdrawn. Facilities will also be afforded for sampling at the Warehouses.

ARTICLE 11.—On withdrawal of the goods deposited an order must be given in the form *C*, and the goods must be removed without delay.

ARTICLE 12.—On withdrawal of the whole amount of goods stored, the certificate of deposit must be returned.

ARTICLE 13.—The forms of application for storage &c. are printed in Japanese and English, and are provided by the Government free of charge.

ARTICLE 14.—The term of storage shall not exceed one year.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MINISTER, AND CONSUL. 25

When the year has expired, and should the owner wish to continue the storage, the charges must be paid up and a new application made according to the General Regulations.

Should the goods not be withdrawn on expiration of the year and the storage charges remain unpaid, the Government will insert a notice in the paper for the space of one month.

On expiration of that period and the goods not having been withdrawn, the Government may proceed to sell them at Public Auction. From the proceeds, the amount due for storage and for expenses of sale and advertising will be deducted and the balance will be retained by the Government.

Should the owner eventually come to claim the property and produce the certificate of deposit the balance will be handed to him less a charge of one per cent.

ARTICLE 15.—The storage charges are as follows:—

For Kerosine Oil, ordinary cases of ten gallons per month per case.....7 sen.

For other inflammable substances, per English cubic foot per month..... $0\frac{1}{2}$ sen.

Note.—The smallest charge will be for half a month, and any number of days under fifteen will be charged as half a month.

Should a longer experience show it to be desirable, these charges may be modified by the Local Authorities in conjunction with the Consuls of the Treaty Powers.

ARTICLE 16.—The care of the good stored at the warehouses is confided to the Japanese Government who are not responsible for losses occasioned by leakage, fire, or convulsions of the elements.

ARTICLE 17.—Goods belonging to Japanese will be subjected to these same rules, but will be stored in a separate building.

**AMENDED ORGANIZATION OF
CUSTOM HOUSES.**

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 142. DATED JULY 24TH, 1890).

ARTICLE 1.—Custom Houses shall be under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall deal with business connected with customs.

ARTICLE 2.—The following officials shall be attached to the various Custom Houses of the empire:—

Superintendents ...	... ... ...	... ...	4 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Vice-Superintendents	... ... ...	... ...	2 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Chief Appraisers (<i>Kwantei-kan</i>)	... ...	...	5 <i>Sōnin</i> rank.
Probationers for the office of Chief Appraiser (<i>Kwantei-kan shito</i>)	... ...	...	5
<i>Zoku</i>	... ... ...	... ...	207
Appraisers (<i>Kwantei-ri</i>)	... ...	...	21 <i>Hannin</i> rank.
Inspectors (<i>Kwan-ri</i>)	... ...	...	24 <i>Hannin</i> rank.
Assistant-Inspectors	... ...	...	264 <i>Hannin</i> rank.

The office of the Superintendent of Osaka Custom House shall be held by the Superintendent or by the Vice-Superintendent of Kobe Custom House. That of Niigata Custom House by the Chief Collector of Niigata Prefecture.

ARTICLE 3.—Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be under the guidance and control of the Minister of State for Finance, and shall have control of affairs relating to the respective Custom House.

ARTICLE 4.—Vice-Superintendents of Custom Houses shall be officials of rank below that of the Superintendents whom they are to assist, shall be attached one each to the Custom Houses of Yokohama and Kobe, and shall render assistance to the Superintendents of such offices, and discharge the latter's duties should they be prevented by some cause from doing so.

ARTICLE 5.—Chief Appraisers shall be guided and controlled by the Superintendents, and shall discharge duties relating to the examination and appraising of goods.

Chief Appraisers may in addition discharge the duties of heads of offices (*kwachō*).

ARTICLE 6.—*Zoku* shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall discharge duties pertaining to records, accounts, and book-keeping.

ARTICLE 7.—Appraisers shall be under the orders of their respective superiors, and shall be engaged in the examination and appraising of goods.

ARTICLE 8.—Inspectors shall be under the control of their respective superiors, and shall deal with affairs connected with the

prevention of smuggling and the non-payment of taxes (*datsu-zei*) having control over assistant-inspectors.

ARTICLE 9.—Assistant-Inspectors shall assist inspectors in their duties.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 257, DATED OCTOBER 21st, 1890).

ARTICLE 1.—The Organization of Diplomatic Officials shall be decided as follows :—

Minister Plenipotentiary, *chokunin* rank.

Minister Resident (*Benri-Kōshi*) 2nd class *chokunin* rank or 1st class *sōnin* rank.

Charge d'Affaires (*Daiiri-Kōshi*), 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Councillors of Legation, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Secretaries of Legation, 2nd or 3rd or 4th or fifth class *sōnin* rank.

Attache (*kōsaikuwan shiho*), 5th or 6th *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 2.—Officials of *shinnin* rank may be appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary as an additional office.

ARTICLE 3.—Consuls may also be employed as diplomatic officials (*gaikō jimukwan*) in places where Ministers are not stationed.

Diplomatic officials shall be of *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 4.—The Organization of Consular Officials shall be as follows :

Consul-General, 1st or 2nd class *sōnin* rank.

Consul, 2nd, 3rd or 5th class *sōnin* rank.

Vice-Consul, 5th or 6th class *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 5.—Commissioners of Trade (*Bōyaku jimukwan*) may be appointed to places where Consuls are not stationed.

Commissioners of Trade shall be under 2nd *sōnin* rank.

ARTICLE 6.—Honorary Consuls or acting Consuls may be appointed in places where Consuls or Commissioners of Trade are not stationed.

ARTICLE 7.—Clerks shall be attached to legations and consulates.

Clerks (*shokisei*) shall be of *hennin* rank.

ARTICLE 8.—The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs may attach other assistants to legations or consulates should be consider the same necessary.

ARTICLE 9.—The number of diplomatic and consular officials not in actual office shall be 15. Should the Minister for Foreign Affairs consider it necessary, he may increase 5 more, no salary to be paid. The tenure of office of the said officials shall be full three years, after that they shall be relieved from the office.

THE FIXED NUMBER OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS AND CLERKS.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 283. DATED DECEMBER, 1890)

The fixed number of Diplomatic and Consular Officials and Clerks shall be decided as follows:—

Minister Plenipotentiary and Minister Resident shall be 10 altogether.

Councillors and Secretaries of Legation and Attaché shall be 22 altogether.

Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul and commissioners of Trade shall be 27 altogether.

Clerks of Legation and Consulates shall be 72 altogether.

Diplomatic and Consular Officials not in actual office are not included in the fixed number.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 80. DATED MAY, 1890.)

ARTICLE 1.—Consuls shall protect and promote the interests of the Empire of Japan, especially in matters affecting trade, intercourse, and navigation; they shall see that the treaties between Japan and the countries in which they reside are duly carried out; and they shall give such advice or protection as they may deem proper, if requested by Japanese subjects or subjects of the Powers in amity with Japan.

In the conduct of their business, Consuls shall in all cases conform to the laws and Regulations of Japan. No Consul shall, however, act contrary to the laws and customs of the country in which he resides, except in the case of Consuls residing in countries where special treaty stipulations of usages exist.

ARTICLE 2.—A Consul shall provide a Register of Japanese

subjects in the country where he resides and shall enter therein the residence, marriage, birth, and death reported to him. Certificates concerning these matters shall be issued, if requested.

ARTICLE 3.—A Consul shall, in the event of the death of Japanese subjects in the country where he resides, taken measures for the protection of the property of the deceased, which may be exposed to loss or injury owing to the absence of the successor or any other cause.

ARTICLE 4.—A Consul shall grant temporary relief of Japanese subjects who may be found destitute in the country where he resides, or shall send them back to Japan.

ARTICLE 5.—A Consul shall give his aid and assistance, if it should be necessary, to any vessel or crew belonging to the Navy of Japan.

ARTICLE 6.—If any seaman should desert from a vessel belonging to the Navy of Japan, a Consul shall, at the instance of the Captain, request the Authorities of the country where he resides to arrest the deserter.

ARTICLE 7.—A Consul shall afford the necessary assistance to Japanese vessels wrecked or otherwise in distress and shall supervise the assistance which may be rendered by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

A Consul shall attest marine protests and extended protests.

ARTICLE 8.—A Consul shall exercise supervision in respect to the national flag of Japanese vessels.

A Consul shall issue certificates sanctioning the hoisting of the national flag.

ARTICLE 9.—A Consul shall authenticate agreements for engaging or discharging seamen of Japanese vessels in the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 10.—A Consul shall authenticate the sale or hypothecation of Japanese vessels.

ARTICLE 11.—A Consul may require the masters of Japanese vessels visiting the ports of the country where he resides to report their arrival and departure.

A Consul shall keep in his custody ship's papers, if the regula-

tion or usage of the port of arrival requires such papers to be deposited with him.

ARTICLE 12.—A Consul may issue passports to Japanese subjects and may also verify passports in their possession.

A Consul may, if requested, verify passports of foreigners intending to visit Japan.

ARTICLE 13.—A Consul may issue a bill of health, at the request of the master, to a Japanese vessel or to a foreign vessel bound for Japan.

ARTICLE 14.—A Consul may attest signatures and seals in documents issued by the Authorities of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 15.—If any seaman should desert from a Japanese vessel in the country where a Consul resides, the latter may, at the request of the master, communicate with Authorities of the country in order to compel the deserter to return to the vessel.

ARTICLE 16.—Should the command or navigation of a Japanese vessel be obstructed owing to the illness or death of the master or any other cause, a Consul may temporarily appoint a master at the request of the parties interested in the vessel.

ARTICLE 17.—A Consul who resides in a country where Consular Jurisdiction exists either by treaty or usage shall exercise judicial powers.

ARTICLE 18.—A Consul may intervene, if requested by parties concerned, to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute concerning civil right, which may arise between a Japanese subject and a foreigner or between Japanese subjects themselves.

ARTICLE 19.—A Consul may exercise control over Japanese subjects and vessels so far as such control is not in conflict with the laws, regulations, and customs of the country where he resides.

ARTICLE 20.—A Consul may request the assistance of a Japanese man-of-war, if such assistance is necessary to the exercise of his duties.

ARTICLE 21.—A Consul shall collect fees and charges in accordance with the Tariff of Consular Fees and Charges for Attendance prescribed in these Regulations. In matters, however, specially provided by laws or regulations, such special provisions shall be observed.

ARTICLE 22.—The fees of the 1st and 2nd items of the Tariff may be remitted if the party concerned has no ability to pay them.

The fee of the 3rd item of the Tariff shall be remitted if the value of the property is less than 50 yen.

ARTICLE 23.—If the person who has requested the attention of a Consul should withdraw his application, half the prescribed fee shall be charged.

ARTICLE 24.—If a certificate is given in a foreign language, 50 per cent of the prescribed fee shall be collected in addition thereto.

Should translation be necessary, the actual expense thereof shall also be charged.

ARTICLE 25.—If the laws, regulations, or customs of any locality should require the attestation or attention of a Consul in matters not specified in the Tariff, fees not exceeding 5 yen shall be charged in accordance with the usual practice of such locality.

ARTICLE 26.—If a Consul should, on application by a Japanese subject, transact any business requiring his attendance outside of the place where the Consulate is situated, the charges for such attendance shall be paid by the applicant in addition to the prescribed fees.

ARTICLE 27.—In the exercise of Consular Jurisdiction, the Regulations relating to Stamp Duties on Legal Documents shall be applied.

ARTICLE 28.—A Consul shall transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs reports on matters within the scope of his duties.

ARTICLE 29.—Correspondence between Consuls and the Government Offices of Japan shall be forwarded unsealed through the Department of Foreign Affairs. Should, however, a direct communication be made in case of urgent necessity, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the next mail.

ARTICLE 30.—In these Regulations, the term "Consuls" includes Consuls Generals, Consuls, and officers acting for them and also Vice-Consuls furnished with Commissions and officers acting for them.

**TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES AND CHARGES
FOR ATTENDANCE.**

1. Registry, of residence, marriage, birth, or death ... 20 sen.
2. Certificate of the above 50 sen.
3. Inventory, custody sealing, or public sale of the estates of deceased :
 If the value does not exceed 500 yen 1 per cent.
 (the minimum being 2 yen).
- If the value exceeds 500 yen... $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 (the maximum being 20 yen).
4. Passport 2 yen.
5. Visa on the above 1 yen.
6. Marine protest 1 yen.
7. Extended protest 5 yen.
8. Copy of the above 1 yen.
9. Report of the arrival or departure of a ship and custody of the ship's papers :
 For vessels of not less than 15 tons and less than 50 tons registered (not less than 150 koku and less than 500 koku) 30 sen.
 For vessels of not less than 50 tons and less than registered (not less than 500 koku and less than 100 koku) ... 50 sen.
 For vessels of not less than 100 tons and less than 200 tons registered (1,000 koku or upwards)... 1 yen.
 For vessels of not less than 200 tons and less than 500 tons registered 3 yen.
 For vessels of 500 tons registered or upwards 5 yen.
 No fees shall be charged on fishing vessels.
10. Authentication of sale or hypothecation of a vessel :
 For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which does not exceed 15 tons (or 150 koku) 50 sen.
 For a vessel, the registered tonnage of which is more than 15 tons (or 150 koku) and does not exceed 100 tons (or 1,000 koku) 1 yen.
 For a vessels, the registered tonnage of which exceeds 100 tons (or 1,000 koku) 4 yen.

11. Sanction for the hoisting of the national flag :
Fees to be charged at the same rates as prescribed in clause 10.
12. Services in securing the return of a deserted seaman. 2 yen.
13. Authentication of agreement for the engagement or discharge
of seamen ... 1 per cent of the employee's monthly wages.
14. Bill of health 2 yen.
15. Charges for attendance outside of the place where the Con-
sulate is situated :
For the first hour 1 yen.
For each subsequent hour or fraction of an hour ... 50 sen.
For each day (six hours being taken as one day) ... 5 yen.
The Consular fees and travelling expenses are received in
foreign money.

**LOCATION OF THE JAPANESE LEGATIONS, CON-
SULATES, AND HONORARY.**

LEGATIONS.

- Washington, United States (having jurisdiction over Mexico).
London, Great Britain.
Hague, Holland (having jurisdiction over Denmark).
St. Petersburg, Russia (having jurisdiction over Sweden and
Norway).
Paris, France (having jurisdiction over Spain and Portugal).
Berlin Germany (having jurisdiction over Belgium).
Vienna, Austria (having jurisdiction over Switzerland).
Rome, Italy.
Pekin, China.
Seoul, Corea.

CONSULATES.

- New York, United States.
San Francisco, United States.
London, Great Britain.
Vladivostock, Russia.
Korsakoff ,
Lyons, France.
Shanghai, China (having jurisdiction over Chin-kiang and
Ningpo)

Tien-tsin, China.
 Hankow, China (having jurisdiction over Kin-kiang).
 Chefoo, China.
 Fu-tchow, China (having jurisdiction over Amoy and Tan Shia.)
 Jenchuen, Corea.
 Seoul, Corea.
 Fusan, Corea.
 Yuensan, Corea.
 Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Hongkong, British Territory (having jurisdiction over Macao, Canton, Swantow and Weuchow).
 Manilla, Spanish Territory.
 Singapore, British Territory.
 Vancouver, , ,
 Mexico, Mexican Republic.

HONORARY CONSULS.

Berlin, Germany.
 Hamburg, ,
 Bremen, ,
 Brussel, Belgium.
 Antwerp, ,
 Milan, Italy.
 Naple, ,
 Venice, ,
 Messina, ,
 Marseilles, France.
 Liverpool, Great Britain.
 Glasgow, " "
 Trieste, Austria.
 Newchwang, China.
 Melbourne, Australia, (having jurisdiction over Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia).
 Odessa, Russia.



THE
LIST
OF
PRINCIPAL
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS
IN
JAPAN.

TOKYO.

Firm Name.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Place.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Iwate Shochichi.		No. 1, 1 chome Hakozakicho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.		Porcelain ware.
Togyo Kabushiki Kwaisha.		No. 1, 3 chome Hamacho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.		Earthen ware.
Torii Sanemon.		No. 19, 4 chome Sendaicho Honjōku Tokyo.		Porcelain ware.
Kato Sukesaburo.		No. 102, Minami-shinboricho Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Porcelain ware.
Kato Ishimatsu.		No. 1, 3 chome Hamacho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Earthen & Porcelain ware.
Takahashi Toyo-mon.		No. 2, 1 chome Minamishinboriguchi Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Earthen & Porcelain ware.
Takizawa Masaki-chi.		No. 4, 1 chome Kakiguracho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Earthen & Porcelain ware.
Daisei Gōshi Kwaishasha.		No. 2, 1 chome Hakozakicho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Porcelain ware.
Furuta Tetsusaburo.		No. 2, 2 chome Muromachi Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.		Porcelain ware.
Noyei Kwaisha.		No. 3, 1 chome Kakiguracho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.		Earthen & Porcelain ware.
Shimada Sōsei.		No. 14, 2 chome Kakiguracho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	Porcelain ware.
Itō Heizaemon.		No. 12, Motomachi Honjōku Tokyo.		Porcelain ware.
Ono Uchachirō.		No. 1, Reitajinjima Yokkaichi-machi Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.		Earthen & Porcelain ware.

Kawamoto Hideo.	No. 6, 2 chome Ginza Kyobashi-ku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.
Katō Umetarō.	No. 3, 4 chome Koamichō Ni- honbashi-ku Tokyo.	"
Ukai Yoshitarō.	No. 6, Raigantjimachi Kyoba- shiku Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.
Katō Tomojirō.	No. 2, Owaricho Shinchō Kyoba- shiku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.
Koyanagi Kyuzō.	No. 2, 1 chome Ginza Kyobashi- ku Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.
Nagata Tomojirō.	No. 2, 3 chome Hon-shirokan- cho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	Earthen & Porce- lain ware.
Miyauchi Matsugoro.	No. 5, 1 chome Aioicho Honjō- ku Tokyo.	Porcelain and Earthen ware.
Iwai Matsunosuke.	No. 1, 2 chome Kakigatacho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	Earthen ware.
Karumi Sejūrō.	No. 9, 2 chome Hon-shirokan- cho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.
Azazuma Masatake.	No. 3, 4 chome Koamichō Nihon- bashi-ku Tokyo.	Porcelain and Earthen ware.
Hyachiyen.	No. 14, Higashimotomachi Fu- kagawa-ku Tokyo.	Porcelain ware.
Inouye Jihiei.	No. 130, Hashibabacho Asakusa Tokyo.	Earthen ware.
Ishizato Gōzō.	No. 381, Yanagishima Kameido- mura Minami Katsushika gō- ri Tokyo.	"
Katō Tomotarō.	No. 8, 2 chome Shin-egawamachi Ushigome-ku Tokyo.	"
Takemoto Koichi.	No. 38, Toyokawacho Takada- mura Minami-Toshima gōri Tokyo.	"

Hokushin-sha.	Enomoto Shigeo-shi.	Kamiyoshicho Asakusa-ku Tokyo. 5 chome Shin-sakaecho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Match.	Match.
" No. 2.	"	"	"	"
" No. 3.	"	2 chome Hamamatsucho Shibukyu Tokyo.	"	"
Suzuki Factory. Meiji-sha.	Suzuki Motonori. Hayashi Zenjirō.	Futtsuka-Utsuka-Ishii-mura Shiranagawa Tokyo. Shirokane Shitamachi Shibaku Tokyo.	"	"
Shusansha.	Satō Tsutomi.	Minowa-mura Toshima gōri Tokyo.	"	"
Seiryōsha.	Tetsuka Shinjirō. Kimoto Hyosuke.	Kojimacho Asakusa-ku Tokyo. 3 chome Horiyacho Nihonbashi-shiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Honda Jhei. Morishima Seiichi.	Isecho Nihonbashi-shiku Tokyo. Shinsakanacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Tanno Shigeki.	Nishigashichō Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	"
	Handa Zempachi.	2 chome Kobunacho Nihonbashi-shiku Tokyo.	"	"
	Tonoki Zenbei. Matsuda Kiemon.	Isecho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo. No. 20, Isecho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	"
	Fujita Kimmosuke.	No. 11, 4 chome Tōrōcho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	"	"
	Nakamura Shige-hachi.	No. 7, 1 chome Kcamicho Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo.	Wax, Candles, Paper, Japanese Umbrella, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.	Wax, Candles, Papers, Japanese Umbrella, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.

	Wax.	Wax.
Matsuura Mago-nachi. Shimada Shinsuke.	No. 21, 3 chome Honkokokucho Ninombashiku Tokyo. No. 6, 2 chome Koanicho Ni-honbashiku Tokyo.	Wax, Candles, Paper, Provi-sions, Matches, Dyes, Paints etc.
Handa Zampachi.	No. 8, 2 chome Kobunacho Ni-honbashiku Tokyo.	"
Moritomo Tokubei.	No. 5, Nakamachi Kōsunicho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"
Kimoto Hyosuke.	No. 8, 3 chome Horiyecho Ni-honbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Umbrella.
Hanaguchi Kichi-yemon.	No. 2, 3 chome Koanicho Ni-honbashiku Tokyo.	Salt, Candles, Soy, Honey, Shuro-Rope and Bark etc.
Komaki Ginzaburō.	No. 1, 3 chome Koanicho Ni-honbashiku, Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Dyes & Paints, Sea-weeds etc.
Namiki Shimpachi.	No. 8, 2 chome Koanicho Ni-honbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Umbrel-la & Sea-weeds.
Yamada Ichishirō.	No. 8, 1 chome Honzaimokacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Candles, Matches, Mats & Hemps.
Fujimoto Sōtarō (Branch store). Kato Toyoshichi.	No 1, Owaricho Shinchi Kyobashiku Tokyo. No. 13, 4 chome Bakurocho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	Carpet (Sakai Dant). Ivory, Wood and Bamboo Curved Ware.
Murata Kichigorō.	No. 13, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"

Kagawa Yajiro.	No. 3, 2 chome Sakamotocho Shitayaku Tokyo.	Ivory, Wood and Bamboo Curved Ware.
Hotta Bunkichi.	No. 1, 2 chome Matsudacho Hor- jōku Tokyo	"
Kobayashi Kojirō.	No. 21, Yamicho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Hojo Torakichi.	No. 2, 3 chome Kodenmacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Yenjōji Taikō.	No. 14, 2 chome Hamamatsu- cho Shibusaku Tokyo.	Ware, Lacquered and Tortoise- shell.
Suzuki Shozaburō.	No. 7, Minami Segarakicho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Gold, Silver, and Copper Ware, and Fine Arts.
Nemoto Fukutarō.	No. 6, Suwamachi Asakusa- cho Tokyo.	"
Saito Hikozo.	No. 7, 2 chome Tokiwacho Fu- kagawaku Tokyo.	"
Suzuki Kichigorō.	No. 17, 2 chome Yokooyamacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Sawada Ginjirō.	No. 8, 2 chome Yonezawacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Haraguchi Tasuke.	No. 21, Tomoecho Nishinoku- bo Shibusaku Tokyo.	"
Ishii Kyūsei.	No. 22, Okecho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Suzuki Chokichi.	No. 1, 8 chome Iritunacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Shibata Gensuke.	No. 18, Matsumotocho Shibusaku Tokyo.	"

Nakamura Kino-suke.	No. 13, 2 chome Owaricho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	Gold Silver, and Copper Ware, and Fine Arts.
Murata Kinbei.	No. 9, Kawase Kokuchō Nihon-bashiiku Tokyo.	"
Hayashi Yekichi.	No. 2, Toyosukacho Mita Shiba-ku Tokyo.	"
Namikawa Sosuke.	No. 8, Shinremoncho Nihon-bashiiku Tokyo.	"
Kawara Tokuritsu.	No. 14, Higashimotoco Fukagawaku Tokyo.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware (Shipoo).
Hagiwari Kichibei.	No. 5, Tōishinmachi Mita Shilakan Tokyo.	"
Satō Torakiyo.	No. 6, Nishimisujicho Asakusa-ku Tokyo.	"
Hayashi Jisuko.	No. 5, Kojimacho Asakusa-ku Tokyo.	Paper Manufacturers.
Teraai Shichiyemon.	No. 16, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiiku Tokyo.	"
Shimizu Hibokaburo.	No. 19, 1 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashiiku Tokyo.	"
Tokyo Mokuzaishi Kai-sha.	Nakamura Yaroku (Manager).	Knit work.
Kujime Shoten.	Kujime Shozaburo (Owner).	No. 3 ⁴ , Wakuramachi Fukagawa Tokyo.
Hasegawa Kinzayemon Branch Shop.	Hasegawa Kyoji (Owner).	No. 4, Yoshinagacho Fukagawa Tokyo.

		Bamboo.	Silk & Floss Silk.
Matsumoto Chōjirō.	No. 7, Suyacho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	"	
Üta Tokusaburō.	No. 3, Toshimagacho Fukaga- waku Tokyo.	"	
Komatsu Shōichi.	No. 8, Kilacho Fukagawaku Tokyo.	"	
Machida Tokuno- suke.	No. 11, Kurofunecho Asakusa- Tokyo.		
Fujikake Yozaye- mon.	No. 2, Tōriabnacho Nihonba- shiku Tokyo.	"	
Tsuji Shinbei.	No. 4, " "	"	
Takayanagi Nao- bei.	No. 14, 2 chome Odēnmacho Tokyo.	"	
Mankami Jūzabu- rō.	No. 3, " "	"	
Iwasaki Iwazō.	No. 3, Shinnorimonocho Nihon- bashiku Tokyo.	"	
Kishima Fukutarō.	No. 4, " "	"	
Tsuji Shirohei.	No. 3, 1 chome Yōkoyamacho Nihonbashiku Tokyo.	"	
Kishima Isuke.	No. 2, Minaminorimonocho Kandaku Tokyo.	"	
Hirata Tsunemējirō.	No. 2, Moto Iwaicho Kandaku Tokyo.	"	
Tsuruoka Sukesa- burō.	No. 1, 10 chome Kojimachi Kojimachiku Tokyo.	"	
Ogawa Sahei.	No. 15, 2 chome Hōgō Hon- goku Tokyo.	"	
Dōmyō Shinbei.	No. 25, Ikenohata, Nakacho Shitayaku Tokyo.	"	
Nishida Kakei.	No. 17, 2 chome Uyenomachi Shitayaku Tokyo.	"	

Kubota Senzaburo.	No. 3, 1 chome Tori Nihonbashi Tokyo.	Umbrella.
Minakawa Yoshizō.	No. 6, Tomizawacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Ishii Kohei.	No. 5, Tori-Aburacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Yamada Kichiemon.	No. 3, Motocho Ryogoku Honjuku Tokyo.	"
Yamamoto Kichitarō.	No. 16, 2 chome Yokoyamacho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	Paper, European.
Hattori Genzaburo.	No. 4, 1 chome Horidomecho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Haibara Naojirō.	No. 1, 1 chome Tori Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Ozu Paper Store.	No. 11, 3 chome Tori Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Kashiiwahara Paper Store.	No. 13, 1 chome Minami Tenmachi Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Nakai Branch Store.	Jukken dana Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Sugii Ikusaburo.	Takegawacho Kyobashiku Tokyo.	"
Okada Raikichi.	No. 12, 3 chome Kakigaracho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Okamoto Yahei.	Matsuizakacho Honjoku Tokyo.	Paper, Japanese.
Hattori Zenzaburo.	1 chome Horidomecho Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Ozu Seizaemon (Branch Store).	No. 1, 1 chome Ōtemachi Nihonbashi Tokyo.	"
Hayashi Kunei.	No. 12, 2 chome Muromachi Nihonbashi Tokyo.	Lacquered Ware.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Lacquered Ware No.
1st Torii Uesumi.
2nd Torii Unkurasori
3rd Kura Unkurasori
Lacquered Ware.

" " "

Mata.
Lamp and other
Glass Ware.

" " "
Lamp and other
Glass Ware.

" " "
Lamp and other
Glass Ware.

" " "
Copper and Iron
Ware.

" " "
Copper and Iron
Ware.

" "

No. 21, Tōri Aburacho Nihon-
basinaku Tokyo.

Seis Shōhei.

Tanada Ubei.
Kobayashi Teijo
mon.
Kashiwabara Mago.
zumon.
Bai Denbei.
Shimizu Ichiro.
Ikuno Tsuchibachi.
Goto Saikichi.
Kadzusaya-
gumi & Co.
Nakajima Asaji.
Yamada Shidzuz-
mon.
Sugimura Hōhei.
Ishihara Kumaji.
Teranokawa Tsune-
kichi.
Seis Shōhei.

Kyūjūchūchū
Minamaku
Boro.).

No. 18, 2 chome Torii Nihon-
buri. Iwakiku Tokyo. Torii Nihon-
buri. No. 18, 1 chome Torii Nihon-
buri. Iwakiku Tokyo. Torii Nihon-
buri. No. 5, 1 chome Torii Nihon-
buri. Iwakiku Tokyo. Torii Nihon-
buri. No. 1, 1 chome Tokyo. Bakurocho
Nihonburi. No. 2, 3 chome Tokyo. Nihon-
buri. No. 1, 4 chome Tokyo. Nihon-
buri. No. 1, 8 chome Tokyo. Kundaku
Nihonburi. No. 11, 1 chome Izu-nichō
Tokyo. Nihonburi. No. 1, 1 chome
Idzumichō Nihonburi. No. 10, 1 chome
Moto-iwachō Nihon-
buri. No. 18, 1 chome Amane-
buri. No. 18, 1 chome Nihonburi.
No. 8, 2 chome Miyosicho Nihon-
buri. No. 2, 1 chome Yōjō.
Nihonburi. No. 19, 1 chome Hitaigochō Nihon-
buri. No. 21, Tōri Aburacho Nihon-
basinaku Tokyo.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. 285

KAYOTO;

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Kyoto Tōji-ki Gōshi Kwaisha.	No. 32, Umemiyamachi Sanjō Nishi Iru Shirakawa sugi K. ojo.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.	Lacquered Ware and Fine Art.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.
Ireda Gōmei Kwaisha.	Kōjōri Nishi Iru Shinbashī Cōjō Shimokyoku Kyoto. Furumonzenkirkōjō Nishi Iru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Lacquered Ware and Fine Art.	Lacquered Ware Copper Ware Curved, Porcelain Ware and Fine Art.	Lacquered Ware and Fine Art.
Hayashi Shinsuke.	Hayashi Shinbei.	Furumonzenkirkōjō Nishi ye Iru Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Nishimura Hikobō.	Nishimura Hikobō.	Ayakōji Teranachidōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Mikami Jisaburō.	Mikami Jisaburō.	Yanachibū Nishi ye Iru Takatsujii Cōjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Mikami Kōzaburō.	Mikami Kōzaburō.	Yanagihara Nishi ye Iru Takatsujii Cōjō Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Tanaka Yaichirō.	Tanaka Yaichirō.	Tominokōjō Shujō dōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Higuchi Bunsuke.	Higuchi Bunsuke.	Ōmiya Nishii-ri Imadegawa Shimokyoku Kyoto.	Gold and Silver thread.	Gold and Silver thread.
Nose Ghei.	Nose Ghei.	Marutamachi Agaru Shimachidōri Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Yamamoto Gensuke.	Yamamoto Gensuke.	Yamanamachi Horikawa Kami-kyoku Kyoto.	"	"

Kishi Seijirō.	Kuromon Nishi iru Shimotachi-uridōri Kamikyōku Kyoto.	Gold and Silver thread.	Gold and Silver thread.
Koyama Yonetarō.	Nishikikōji Agaru Tominokōji Shimokyōku Kyoto.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Ida Shinsūchi.	Inakadomachi Karasumaru Shimukyōku Kyoto.	Silk Piece Goods & embroidered.	Silk Piece Goods & embroidered.
Misaki Seijirō.	Yanagihaba Higashi iru Shijō Shimokyōku Kyoto.	Toys.	Toys.
Shimizu Katsuzō.	Shijō kudaru Tominokōji Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Nishida Soshirō.	No. 21, Shijō Minami-iru Tōdōin Shimokyōku Kyoto.	Fans.	Fans.
Ishizumi Kissaburō.	No. 6, Ayakōji Yamagibabadōri Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Nakajima Isuke.	No. 26, Matsubara Tominokōji Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Watanabe Genhei.	No. 17, Gojō Kitairu Sakai-machi Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Tsukamoto Gisuke.	No. 15, Terumata iji Higashii Ni-jōdōri Kamikyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Hirano Kyugorō.	No. 1, Gojō Kita-iru Tominokōjōdōri Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Ueda Kichinosuke.	Gojō Minamimachi Sakaimachi Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	Copper Ware.
Yoshikawa Magoshirō.	No. 7, Oskakamachi Karasumaru-dōri Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	Copper Ware.
Yoshida Yasubei.	No. 27, Gojō Agaru Tominokōji Shimokyōku Kyoto.	"	"
Iwatsubo Gohei.	No. 19, Honjōromachi Matsu-baradōri Shimokyōku Kyoto.	Gold, Silver and Brass.	Gold, Silver and Brass.
Takada Kyushichiri.	Kami Hidachimachi Ōmiyadōri Kamikyōku Kyoto.	Raw Silk & Silk Piece Goods.	Raw Silk & Silk Piece Goods.

Gōshi Kwaishas Naoki Shirawai.	Uraye-Tokujujū.	No. 12, Fumotomachi Abura-koji Shimokyo Kyoto.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and others.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and others.	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods and others.
Kawase Kanbei.		No. 10, Yamabushiyamachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silk Handkerchief & other Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Handkerchief & other Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Handkerchief & other Silk Piece Goods.
Nogawa Noboru.		No. 14, Matsubarn Akanu Teramachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Gold, Silver and Copper Ware. Gum, or Incense.	Gold, Silver and Copper Ware. Gum, or Incense.	Gold, Silver and Copper Ware. Gum, or Incense.
Kumagai Naoyuki.		No. 22, Mitabimachi Shijōtōri Shimokyo Kyoto.	Silmokonmōji mayemachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silmokonmōji mayemachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.	Silmokonmōji mayemachi Kamikyoku Kyoto.
Tanaka Risshichi.		No. 6, Sakuragimachi Shimo-kyoku Kyoto.	Silm Manufac-ture.	Silm Manufac-ture.	Silm Manufac-ture.
Tanaka Seishichi.		No. 11, Nishi Higashi Sakai-machi Shimokyo Kyoto.	Silm and Cotton Piece Goods.	Silm and Cotton Piece Goods.	Silm and Cotton Piece Goods.
Kumagaya Ishibei.		Mitabimachi Terumachi Shijō-shimokyo Kyoto.	Takaura Nishi-iura Sanjō Shimokyo Kyoto.	Umersumura Kudzuno gōri Yamashiro.	Paper, European.
Kawashima Orimono Gashi Kwaishas.	Isono Kōyemon.	Kinkozan Sobei.	2 chome Shirakawabashi Sanjō Shimokyo Kyoto.	Earthen Ware.	Earthen Ware.
		Shōhei Yetsuke.	No. 12, Shijō Terumachi Shimokyo Kyoto.	Metals and Fine Art.	Metals and Fine Art.
		Namikawa Yasu-yuki.	Horiikemachi Shirakawabashi Shimokyo Kyoto.	Shippo Ware.	Shippo Ware.
			No. 45, 2 chome Ohashi Sanjō-dōri Shimokyo Kyoto.	"	"
			Takera Miyase-ni Gomei X ver.		

Kansai Bo-yeki Kambushiki Kwaisha.	No. 9, Miyukimachi Nishi-iru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	2 chome Gojō Agaru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	Sundries.
Hashimoto Yomasu.	Shinmachi Higashi-iru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	Tea.
Fujikawa Seitarō.	No. 29, Gojō kudarū Kenninji-machi Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	Cotton Piece Goods.
Nishimichi Yatarō.	No. 15, Nijo Noboru Tera-machi Kamikyo-ku Kyoto.	"	Paper.
Watansbe Rihei.	Shinmachi Higashi-iru Sanjō Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	Silk Piece Goods.
Akiyama Kakujirō.	Demidzu Agaru Nishi horikawa Kamikyo-ku Kyoto.	"	Raw Silk.
Yamakawa Shin-nosuke.	Muromachi Higashi-iru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Matsumura Jinyemon.	Tōjōin Nishi-iru Sanjō Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Nakai Saburobei.	No. 25, Shijō Agaru Karasuma-ru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Shimomura Chūbei.	Tōjōin Higashi Gojō Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Umori Jirobei.	Imadegawa Agaru Omiya Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Yamada Mosuke.	Imadegawa Kudarū Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"
Ōhashi Sosuke.	Shiomii Seiyemon.	"	"
Kojima Denbei.	Imadegawa Agaru Shimokyo-ku Kyoto.	"	"

Nakai Zenzyemon	Takakura Nishi-iru	Mitsukōdōri	Raw Silk
Tanaka Hyoshichi.	Sanjō Agaru Karasumaru dōri	"	"
Tomura Uhei.	Sanjō Agaru Sakaimachidōri	"	"
Tenda Tōjirō.	Tōdōin Higashi-iru Takoyaku-	"	"
Arakawa Sōenke.	shii Shimokyoku Kyoto.	"	"
Nishimura Kaishi-ro.	Karasumaru Nishiiru Rokkaku	"	"
Kyoto Ori-mono Kabushiki Kwaisha.	Shimokyo Kyoto.	"	"
Kyoto Tōki Kabushiki Kwaisha.	Anekōji Agyaru Muromachidōri	"	"
Kyoto Seishū Gōshi Kwaisha.	Kamikyo Kyoto.	"	"
	Yoshidamachi Miyukibashi Hi-gashidzune Kyoto.	"	"
	Fuku Ine Fukakusamaru Kii-gōri Kyoto.	"	"
	Yoshidamachi Kamiiichiku Kyoto.	"	"

OSAKA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Matsu-ura Zenemon.	No. 118, 2 chome Uchihiranomachi Higashiku Osaka.	Silk Handkerchief.	Silk Handkerchief.	Silk Handkerchief.

		Match.
Nichi-i Yeki Gō- shi Kwai- sha. Chokuryū Bō- Yeki Gō- shi Kwai- sha. Osaka. Kan- yen Kabu- shiki Kwaisha.	Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka. No. 34, 5 chome Yokobori Hi- gashiku Osaka.	"
Mori Kyubei.	No. 107. Shimo-Fukushima mura Nishinari gun Osaka.	Carpets.
Fukuda Rokubef.	No. 1, Higashinocho Unagidani Minamiku Osaka.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.
Kujime Sadasuke.	No. 54, 4 chome Tōtotsumachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
Tan-Tō Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.	Nakanomachi Unagidani Mina- miku Osaka. No. 364, 1 chome Awaza Shi- modori Nishiku Osaka.	"
Yokoyama Massa- shichi. Kato Hokokichi.	No. 2, 1 chome Shinmachidōri Osaka. 1 chome Utsubo Minamidōri Osaka.	"
Mori Tatsum.	1 chome Utsubo Nakadōri Ni- shiku Osaka. Hayashi Hyosuke. Matsumoto Yekizō.	"
Asai Takegoro.	1 chome Kyomachi Horishimo- dōri Nishiku Osaka. 1 chome Awaza Nakadōri Nishi- ku Osaka. 1 chome Tachiuribori Minamidōri Nishiku Osaka.	"

Sadakuni Motojirō.	1 chome Shinnmachi Minamidori Nishiku Osaka.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware. Cotton Piece Goods.
Japan-China Trading Co. l'd. (Nishin Boeki Kabu- shiki Kwa- sha).	No. 8, 2 chome Suyeyoshibashi- dōri Minamiku Osaka.	"
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nichil Bo- yeki Goshi Kwaisha). Naigai Bus- san Goshi Kwaisha.	Okaawamachi Higashiku Osaka. No. 28, 3 chome Tōbutsucho Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods Shirings Cotton Piece Goods.
Japan-Corea Trading Co. (Nikkan Bo- yeki Shosha).	No. 58, 5 chome Tōsaboridōri Nishiku Osaka. 1 chome Imabashi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods(Tenugui)
Akima Shinzaburō.	2 chome Minami Honmachi Hi- gashiku Osaka. 2 chome Minami Horiyedori Nishiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods(Tenugui)
Inenishi Yosuke.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Agei Narazō.	4 chome Nishinagabori Kita- dōri Nishiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods(Tenugui)
Yamada Akitarō.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	"
Higuchi Moriyuki.	2 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Nishizawa Kane.	Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.	Lacquered Ware.
Nedzu Kiyoishi.	No. 90, 2 chome Yedobori Mi- namidōri Nishiku Osaka.	"
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nichil Boye- ki Gochi Kwa- sha).	Kato Buzayemon.	

Lacquered Ware.	
Tanaka Shōhei.	No. 85, 2 chome Kitakyūto-ro-machi Higashiku Osaka.
Itsutani Tsuneijirō.	No. 41, 4 chome Minami Kyu-hōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.
Nagahashi Tasuke.	No. 6, 1 chome Tachiburihori Kitadōri Nishikru Osaka.
Toyo Goshō Kwaisha (Oriental Co.) Nichī-1 Boyeki Gohōl Kwai-sha (Japan-India Trading Co.)	No. 16, 1 chome Bingochō Higashiku Osaka. Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.
Chokuya Boye-ki Geishi Kwai-sha.	No. 34, 5 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.
Inouye Asa.	No. 11, 3 chome Junkeimachi Minamiku Osaka.
Rokushima Hatsu-saburō.	3 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.
Tsuwa Gihei.	4 chome Kawaramachi Higashiku Osaka.
Takada Chūzō.	2 chome Minami Kyūhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.
Soho Zenshin.	4 chome Minami Kyūhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.
Kitamura Yoshizō.	1 chome Yodobori Minamidōri Nishikru Osaka.
Inagaki Masa-shichi.	3 chome Minami Kyūhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.
Takamasu Yasuke.	4 chome Hakuromachi Higashiku Osaka.
Kashiwabara Hiroshichi.	4 chome Kita Kyūhōjimachi Osaka.

		Fan.	Fan.	Fan.
Kawakatsu Khei.	3 chome Shiomachi Minamiku Osaka.			
Shinano Gōmei	3 chome Kita Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.			
Kwaisha.	"			
Morioka Takejirō.	2 chome Nagaboribashi-suji Mi- namiku Osaka.			
Hayashi Jirokichi.	1 chome Minami Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka.			
Japan-India Trading Co. (Nich-Bayre- H Goshi K. W- abata).	Okawa-machi Higashiku Osaka.			Silk Manufacture
Matsu-ura Zenye- mon.	No. 18, 2 chome Uchi Hirano- machi Higashiku Osaka.	"		Silk Manufacture
Hinoshita Ichima- tsu.	No. 29, 5 chome Fushimicho Higashiku Osaka.	Carpets, Cotton.		
Imai Naosuke.	No. 72, 4 chome Bingocho Hi- gashiku Osaka.	"		
Mitani Iwazō.	No. 23, 4 chome Honmachi Osaka.	"		Carpets, Cotton.
Osaka Kami Ka- bushiki Kwa- sha (O saka Paper & L.d.)	3 chome Tosaboridō Nishiku Osaka.	Paper, Japanese.		
Naigai Bus- san Gōshi Kwaisha.	Kadoda Risanke.			
Okuda Tōbei.	No. 34, 8 chome Tōbutsumachi Higashiku Osaka.	"		
Ono Zenshichi.	3 chome Tōbutsumachi Higashiku ku Osaka.	"		
	2 chome Adzuchimachi Higa- shiku Osaka.	"		
	3 chome Bigomachi Higashiku Osaka.	"		

Hayasaki Yakei.	No. 34, 2 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka.	Paper, Japanese.
Yoshida Rihei.	4 chome Doshumachi Higashi-ku Osaka.	Paper, European.
Takeda Yoyemon.	No. 4, 2 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka.	"
Yano Yasaburō.	2 chome Hiranomachi Higashi-ku Osaka.	"
Takao Sadashichi.	4 chome Bingomachi Higashi-ku Osaka.	Copper & Bronze Ware.
Shima Sahei.	1 chome Awasa Shimodori Nishiku Osaka.	"
Naigai Boyeki Gōshi Kwaisha.	6 chome Tachiburibori Kitadōri Higashiku Osaka.	Glass Ware.
Japan - India Trading Co. Nichiei Boyeki Kwasa, Ki Gōshi Kwasa.	Tsutsui Shinbei. Nonomura Tosuke. Yamamoto Tominosuke.	1 chome Yedobori Minamidōri Higashiku Osaka. 4 chome Kita Kyuhōjimachi Higashiku Osaka. Okawamachi Higashiku Osaka.
Chokunin Boyeki Kwasa.	Yamamoto Sagohei.	No. 34, 5 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.
	Yamamoto Tominosuke.	No. 27, 2 chome Honmachi Higashiku Osaka.
	Yamamoto Sagohei.	No. 84, 3 chome Suveyoshiba-shidōri Minamiku Osaka.
	Tsuda Tosuke.	No. 51, Koraihishidzumemachi Higashiku Osaka.
	Kuraishi Mitsuzo.	No. 172, 2 chome Kokuchō Higashiku Osaka.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. 207

			Rice.
Osaka Bei-koku Kabinshiki Kwaisha.	Higashinomachi Nishiku Osaka.	Satsumabori	
Abe Hikotarō.	2 chome Dojima Hamadōri Kitaku Osaka.	"	
Fujimoto Seibei.	1 chome Yokobori Higashiku Osaka.	"	
Fujimoto Zensuke.	No. 33, 2 chome Tossabordōri Nishiku Osaka.	"	
Ishida Uhei.	1 chome Dojima Nakamachi Kitaku Osaka.	"	
Japan China Trading Co. Ltd. (Nishin Boyeki Kabushiki Kwaisha).	No. 8, 2 chome Suyeyoshibashi dōri Minamiku Osaka.	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	
Fukunaga Jirobei.	3 chome Naganoshima Kitaku Osaka.	"	Camphor and Camphor Oil.
Fujisawa Yasaburō	No. 4, 1 chome Aijkawa Kami dori Kitaku Osaka.	"	
Chikushū Sanjirō.	No. 37, 5 chome Koraibashidōri Higashiku Osaka.	Wax, Vegetable.	
Harada Inosuke.	No. 5, Minamiwatayamachi Minamiku Osaka.	Straw-plaits.	
Seyama Shozaburō.	4 chome Suyeyoshibashi dōri Minamiku Osaka.	Bamboo.	
Yamamoto Kōzaburō.	" " "	"	"
Osaka Kiyoyen Gōshū Kwaisha.	Kiyoborinura Higashi Nagaōri Osaka.	Higashi Nagaōri	
Osaka Bosai Kakenmitsu Kwaisha.	No. 55, Banganyanura Nishiarigōri Osaka.	Nishiarigōri	

		Fan.
Uchiiwa Sei- ki Gfshi. Kwaisha.	Nakanocho Unagidani Minami- ku Osaka.	Carpet, Cotton.
Takano Torakichi I.	Sumiyabashimura Nishinari-gō- ri Osaka.	" Paper.
Hoshino Sutematsu	" Kawagitanura Nishinari-hōri Osaka.	" "
Osaka Abe Paper Factory. Shimogo Paper Factory. Matsuzoye Silk Fac- tory.	2 chome Tamayemachi Kitaku Osaka.	Silk, Raw and Cocoons.
Iida Heizaburo.	1 chome Uchihonmachi Higa- shiku Osaka.	Wax, Vegetable.
Fujita Ichitaro.	Nishi Shinkawaramayamachi Mi- namiku Osaka.	" "
Tachino Yusuke.	Higashi Shinkawaramayamachi Minamiku Osaka.	" "
Harada Straw- plaits Fac- tory.	Okawamachi Toyonokamura " Toyorogēri Osaka.	Straw-Plaits.
Osaka Selsui Kabushiki Kwaisha.	No. 8,248 Tennojimura Higashi nari-gōri Osaka.	Match.
Osaka Riu- sui Kabu- shiki Kwaisha.	No. 5,338 Tonnojimura Higashi nari-gōri Osaka.	"

Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.	Match.
I man i Ya. Match Ka- bushiki Kwaisha. Osaka Match Kabushiki Kwaisha. N i p o n Match Gō- shi Kwai- sha.	No. 1, Imamiyamura Nishinari- gōri Osaka.	No. 19, Kawamīnamimura Ni- shinari gōri Osaka.	No. 13, Bangai Kohamamura Nishinari gōri Osaka.	Inouye Teijiro.	No. 205, Hondasanbancho Ni- shiku Osaka.	No. 669, Kujomura Nishinari- gōri Osaka.	No. 1,015, Kitayomura Nishinari- gōri Osaka.	No. 4,959, Nanbamura Nishinari- gōri Osaka.	No. 431, Kami Fukushimamau- ra Nishinari gōri Osaka.	No. 181, in No. 306, Kawasaki- mura Nishinari gōri Osaka. Bangai No. 30, Sagisumura Nishinari gōri Osaka.	No. 55, Nodamura Nishinari- gōri Osaka.
				Yamamoto Mago- shichi. Bitchū Heiichiro.	Shigematsu Buye- mon.	Kimura Kobei.	Yamaguchi Risa- buro.	Yamaguchi Mori- jiro.	Nagai Sahei.	Fukuda Kichibei.	Abe Yasujiro.
					Kimura.	Yamaguchi.	Yamaguchi.	Imanishi Tomo- shichi.	Fukuda.	Abe.	
					No. 2,391, Kamifukushimamu- ra Nishinari gōri Osaka.	No. 6, Bangai Nakajimamura Nishinari gōri Osaka.	No. 1, ²³⁸ , Bangai Kiyomura Nishinari gōri Osaka.				

Kajiwara Uhei.	No. 509, Hiyeijimamura Nishi-narigōri Ōsaka.	Matches.									
Kano Sōtarō.	No. 581, Hiyeijimamura Nishi-narigōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nishimura Kamenosuke.	No. 16, Bangai Tsuruhashimura Higashinarigōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hashimoto Masatarō.	No. 272, Yenomotomura Nishi-narigōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shingawa Yefu.	No. 13, Bangai Nodamura Ni-shinariyōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tenju Izō.	Nishitamutsukuri Tamatsuku-rimura Nishinariyōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ono Kyubē.	Tenjimura aza Kitaterada Ni-shinariyōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morita Yezō.	Yamamura aza Yamamoto Nishi-narigōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Kawasaki-mura Nishinariyōri Ōsaka.	Cotton Goods.									
	Kawakita-mura Nishinariyōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	2 chome Aizuchimachi Higashiku Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	3 chome Kitahama Nishinari-gōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4 chome Bingomachi Nishinari-gōri Ōsaka.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Yamada Issaburo.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Tamura Yagorō.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Nishioka Fussajirō.	3 chome Minami-honmachi Ni-shinariyōri Ōsaka.									
	Miyake shōjirō.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Murakami Kyuss-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	kyū.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Tennō Ōrimono kabushiki
Kanabiki Seishō-ku Kabushiki
Kwaihā Ōsaka Meriyasun
Mori Kabinbiki Kwaihā.

Yamada Issaburo.
Tamura Yagorō.
Nishioka Fussajirō.
Miyake shōjirō.
Murakami Kyuss-

3 chome Minami-honmachi Ni-shinariyōri Ōsaka.
3 chome Yedobori shmodōri
1. chome Nishiiku Ōsaka.
3 chome Minami-honmachi Ni-shinariyōri Ōsaka.

Gōshū Yōsan Kwaisha. Sei shō Gō- shi Kwan- sha.	Ogawa Tokujirō.	3 chome Kitakyutaromachi Hi- gasbiku Osaka. No. 106. 5 chome Awajicho Higashiku Osaka.	Kawasakiimura Nishinarigori Osaka.	Cotton Goods, Umbrella. Piece Glass Ware.
	Araki Kichibei.	No. 109, 3 chome Kyomachi kamidōri Nishiku Osaka. Ariwara Fusakichi.	Sankyubashi siji Kasayamachi Minamiku Osaka.	Wood Ware. " "
	Yamada Mohet.	No. 168, 4 chome Minami Hon- machi Higashiku Osaka. Nitangomuro Nishinarigori Osa- ka.	Bamboo Ware.	Bamboo Ware. " "
	Takamasu Mago- jirō.	No. 24, 4 chome minami Kyu- hojimachi Higashiku Osaka.	Paper Ware.	Paper Ware.

YOKOHAMA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Dōshin Ka- bushiki Kwaisha. Yokohama		3 chome Honcho Yokohama. 1 chome Sakaimachi Yokohama.	Raw Silk.	"

		Raw Silk.	Bentendōri	Raw Silk.
Gōmei Kwai-sha Mogi & Co.	Kara Zenzaburo.	No. 30, 2 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	
Ono Kokei.	Shibusawa Sakutaro.	No. 49, 3 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Kimura Ryemon.	Watansbe Bunshichi.	No. 40, 1 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Anzai Tokubei.	Iijima Yuzô.	No. 51, 3 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Yamada Komakichi.	Nishimura Junzô.	No. 97, 5 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Saba Kichiyemon.	Saba Kichiyemon.	No. 38, 2 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Shigami Burzayemon.		No. 16, 1 chome Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Kamiyama Kichirô.		No. 1, 4 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Uyano Motokichî.		No. 62, 4 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Bentendōri	"
Suzuki Toyosuke.	Nishimura Junzô.	No. 28, 2 chome Minaminaka-dôri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture	
Eiso Hiroki.	Saba Kichiyemon.	No. 1, 3 chome Minaminaka-dôri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture	
	Shigami Burzayemon.	No. 51, 3 chome Minaminaka-dôri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture	
	Kamiyama Kichirô.	No. 52, 3 chome Minaminaka-dôri Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture	
	Uyano Motokichî.	No. 41, 3 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Silk Manufacture	
		No. 19, 1 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.		"
		No. 72, 5 chome Sunmyochicho Yokohama.		"

		Silk Manufacture
Tsukui Heyemon.	No. 51, 8 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	
Matsuura Kichi-matsu.	No. 52, 3 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Okano Rhei.	No. 29, 2 chome Honcho Yoko-hama.	Tea.
Yoshinaga Niss.	No. 13, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
Ōtani Kabeii.	No. 23, 3 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
Watanabe Sōjirō.	No. 28, 3 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
Katsumi Genichī.	No. 14, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
Kurokawa Masu-jirō.	No. 29, 2 chome Kitakadōri Yokohama.	"
Morimoto Bunkichi.	No. 30, 2 chome Kitakadōri Yokohama.	"
Hori & Co.	No. 25, 2 chome Honcho Yoko-hama.	"
Chujō Branch Shop.	Kawagita Kyudayū.	No. 58, 8 chome Minaminaka-dōri Yokohama.
	Misono Yajirō.	No. 43, 4 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.
	Hirose Kinoshichi.	No. 5, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.
		No. 63, Nishitanimura Tandzū-kōgō Kanagawaken.
		1 chome Sakaimachi Yokohama.
		Cotton, Silk.
		Cotton, Silk.
		Nippon Ken Man-boeki Kaihō-shiki Kweishi.

Wakao Ikuzō.	No. 212, Togami Konuma-mura Takakuragōri Kanagawa.	Tea.
Shitino Shōhei.	No. 63, 4 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Tea.
Shitino Kenzō.	No. 19, 1 chome Honcho Yokohama.	Silk Handkerchiefs and other Silk Manufacture.
Suzuki Kenkichi.	No. 46, 3 chome Honcho Yokohama.	"
Yamada Uchachi.	No. 73, 4 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Koshimitsu Denbei.	No. 90, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Kotsuna Tadajirō.	No. 7, 1 chome Massagocho Yokohama.	"
Shitino Jajirō.	No. 5, 1 chome Onoyeicho Yokohama.	"
Tokuya Asajirō.	No. 1, 1 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	"
Nippon Sei-cha Kabushiki Kwaisha.	1 chome Miyaganacho Yokohama. Otanī Kakei.	Tea.
Tanikawa Fukuta.	No. 8, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	Paper Ware.
Yonekura Heizō.	No. 15, 2 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"
	No. 1, 1 chome Minamisaka dōri Yokohama.	Paper Ware.
	No. 19, 2 chome Tokiwacho Yokohama.	Straw Plaits.

Morishita Chubet.	No. 62, 4 chome Aofcho Yoko-hama.	Straw Plaits.	Straw Plaits.
Suzuki Fusa.	No. 8, 1 chome Honcho Yoko-hama.	Metal Ware.	Metal Ware.
Yamada Ineyasu.	No. 33, 2 chome Honcio Yoko-nama.	Shippo Ware.	Shippo Ware.
Kōno Yoshitaro.	No. 8, 2 chome Honcho Yoko-hama.	"	"
Miyata Chushichi.	No. 8, 1 chome Bentendor, Yoko-kohama.	Fans.	Fans.
Yukitake Nizo.	No. 42, 2 chome Hinodecho Yokohama.	Earthen Ware.	Earthen Ware.
Tashiro Ichiroji.	No. 40, 2 chome Bentendorf Yokohama.	"	"
Takito Branch Store.	No. 4, 1 chome Motohamacho Yokohama.	"	"
	No. 25, 1 chome Aofcho Yoko-hama.	"	"
Masunaga & Co.	Tahara Sakaye.	Lacquered Ware.	Lacquered Ware.
Fukui Tamjirō.	No. 83, 1 chome Hinodemachi Yokohama.		
Kosaka Manjirō.	No. 93, 2 chome Furocho Yoko-kohama.	"	"
Nippon Kami-Yukantén Go-shi Kwaisha.	No. 31, 2 chome Honcho Yoko-hama.	"	"
	No. 25, 2 chome Bentendōri Yokohama.	Paper Ware.	Paper Ware.
	No. 25, 1 chome Aofcho Yoko-hama.	Paper.	Paper.

KOBE.

Commercial Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
	Umaiwatai Toshio. Yamamoto Naoss-buro. Nose Jiroichi.	No. 34, 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe. No. 200, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe. No. 4, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.		Porcelain and Earthen Ware. " " " " Metal Ware.
	Yanagawa Manbei. Hamada Tokusa-buro. Imai Tazayemon.	No. 186, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe. No. 49, 4 chome Motomachi Kobe. No. 3, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	" "	Mats for floor.
	Ohashi Shotaro. Kanematsu Fusa-jiro.	No. 766, Kobe. No. 2, 3 chome Kaiigandori Kobe.	San-no-miya-machi " " " " Tea.	" " " " " "
	Yamamoto Kame-taro. Nishiguchi Seisuke. Kawaguchi Seiji. Nagata Heishiro. Kanabayashi Nao-shichi.	No. 28, 4 chome Kaiigandori Kobe. No. 129, 6 chome Sakayemachi Kobe. No. 53, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe. 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.		" " " " " "
		No. 28, 3 chome Kaiigandori Kobe.		" " " " " "

	No. 2, 3 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	No. 21, 2 chome Kalgandori Kobe.	No. 4, Miyauchimachi Kobe.	Raw Silk, Part of.
Nihon Bekoku Kawashima. Kawashima. Mitani Bussan. Gonel Kwas- sha Hyogo Branch Store.	Ito Matsuzō.	Yonezawa Chōjirō. Suwano Sadasabichi. Idzumiya Kanjichi.	No. 1, Matsuyamachi Kobe.	"
Rengo Sei- mai Han- bai Ten. Shirato Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.		Yonezawa Chōjirō. No. 8, Sahiyemachi Kobe. No. 43, Isonemachi Kobe. No. 64, Kita-Miyauchimachi Kobe.	No. 200, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.
Maruf Tojirō.		No. 221, 1 chome Minatomachi Kobe.	No. 10, Komonomachi Kobe.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
Kishimoto Bunbei.		Watanabe Mitsunji. Sugiyama Risanki.	No. 927, Aioicho Kobe. No. 272, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
Morita Juzaburō.		Morita Juzaburō.	No. 214, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
Takema Risuke.		Takema Risuke.	No. 441, 3 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
Horiyē Kin'ichirō.		Horiyē Kin'ichirō.	No. 125, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"

Okamoto Rhei.	No. 189, 2 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Lacquered Ware.
Nakanishi Ichiji.	No. 437, 3 chome Motomachi Kobe.	Paper.
Tanaka Shozaburō.	No. 71, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Tea.
Takigawa Benzō.	4 chome Minatomachi Kobe (and other 4 place). No. 181, Miratomachi Kobe. No. 184, Nakagumi Higa-shido machi Kobe.	Match.
Honda Yoshitomo. Idzumida Yone.	Baungii 113, Aratamachi Kobe. No. 641, 2 chome Higashi- Kawasakimachi Kobe. No. 272, 3 chome Minatomachi Kobe.	"
Naoki Masanosuke. Harima Koebuchi.	"	"
No. 2, Meiji ji Kabu- shiki Kw- aisha.	Kalyei Ka- bushiki Kwaisha.	Screen.
Matsumoto Zen- shichi.	No. 1, 8 chome Daikaidōrō Ko- be.	Screen.
Shiozaki Yasusada.	No. 280, 6 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"
Bungo Ke- yen Ka- bushiki Kwaisha. Hayashima Keisan Kwaisha.	No. 103, Kanomachi Kobe. No. 33, 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe. No. 261, 1 chome Sanno-miya machi Kobe.	Floor Match.
	No. 199, 1 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. 309

		Tea.	Tea.
Sumitomo Kichi-zacchin Branch Store.	No. 76, 5 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Takeda Sadakichi.	No. 47, 6 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Nippon Seicha Yūshūtsu Kawashiki Kawashiki.	No. 14, 8 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Nippon Seimai Yūshūtsu Kawashiki Kawashiki.	No. 44, 3 chome Imadezafe machi Kobe.	Rice.	Rice.
Ryoyci Ka-bukhiki Ewasha.	No. 26, Myauchimachi Kobe.	";	";
Sumitomo Camphor Factory.	Katsunki Sonoji. Sone Chubel.	"	"
Nagata Dai-suke.	No. 17, Komamononomachi Kobe. No. 53, Myauchimachi Kobe. Fukaimura Koke.	Camphor.	Camphor.
Nagata Dai-suke Branch Shop.	No. 1, 1 chome Sumiyoshidori Kobe. 1 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Bamboo.	Bamboo.
Kitano Toket. Muroi-ni Toshichi. Kunimatsu Chushichi.	No. 94, Satiyemachi Kobe. No. 8, Shiumachi Kobe. No. 19, 3 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Dantsu. Bamboo.	Dantsu. Bamboo.
Tominaga Yasuyemon.	No. 519 of No. 1,612, Fukaimura Kobe.	"	"
Kusumi Sehei.	No. 1,612, Fukaimura Kobe.	"	"
Yamamoto Kane.	No. 41, 3 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"

Toki Zenjiro. Nakai Masshichi.	No. 1887, Fukaimura Kobe. No. 185, 1 chome Sanno-miya machi Kobe.	Bamboo.	Bamboo.
Isono Tomekichi.	No. 436, 3 chome Motomachi Kobe.	"	"
Yoshida Heibei.	No. 1989, Fukaimura Kobe. No. 29, Kaijyamachi Kobe.	Vegetable Wax.	Vegetable Wax.
Itagumi Ikeda- Kawachi Go- mei Kwaishi.	No. 130, 6 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	Camphor.	Camphor.
Ikeda Kanbei.	No. 45, 4 chome Sakayemachi Kobe.	"	"
Suzuki Iwajiro.	No. 1612, Fukaimura Kobe.	"	"
Nippon Camphor & Co. Ltd.			

N A G A S A K I.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Inenmatsu Matsuno- suke.	No. 20, Uragotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice, Camphor, Camphor Oil & Awabi shell. Rice.		
Iwasaki Nisaburo.	No. 60, Honkagomachi Naga- saki.	Tea, Rice & Coal.		
Nagasaki Itaku Kabushiki Kwaishi.	Uragotomachi Nagasaki.	Cotton Goods.		
Itsumi Kashichi.	No. 43, Honkonyamachi Naga- saki.	Silk and other Piece Goods.		
Baba denpachi.	No. 60, Setssumachi Nagasaki.	Pleco Goods.		

Nishizawa Isaburo.	No. 22, Honfurukawamachi Nagasaki.	Cotton Goods.	Piece Goods.
Nishizawa Busuke.	No. 16, Honkonyamachi Nagasaki.	"	"
Tokushima Mass-turu.	No. 21, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.	Cotton Piece Goods.
Oye Yosuke.	No. 31, Seitsumachi Negeseki.	Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
Okabe Ume.	No. 33, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
Onuki Kisuke.	No. 37, Ura Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice & Bamboo.	Rice & Bamboo.
Wakiyama Keijiro.	No. 23, Hon Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Rice, Camphor Oil and Vegetable Wax.	Rice, Camphor Oil and Vegetable Wax.
Yanaki Nihei.	No. 24, Ura Gotomachi Nagasaki.	Tea.	Tea.
Yamamoto Kiyo-shichi.	No. 92, Daikokumachi Nagasaki.	Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.
Matsuo Miyoji.	No. 33, Yebisumachi Nagasaki.	Tea, Rice, Vegetable Flour and Cement.	Tea, Rice, Vegetable Flour and Cement.
Matsumoto Busu-ke.	No. 10, Hiratomachi Nagasaki.	Rice.	Rice.
Matsumoto Jukichi.	No. 42, Nishihamamachi Nagasaki.	Tee, Rice, and Paper.	Tee, Rice, and Paper.
Matsumoto Kuraji.	Yedomachi, Nagasaki.	Rice and Awabi shell.	Rice and Awabi shell.
Fujise Soichiro.	No. 25, Higashi Hamamachi Nagasaki.	Silk Piece Goods.	Silk Piece Goods.

Koetsuka Tsunesuke.	No. 41, Kabashimamachi Nagasaki.	Rice.
Yezaki Sanhei. Kikuchi Kisaburo.	No. 49, Tsukimachi Nagasaki " 49, Kabashimamachi Nagasaki.	Rice & Vegetable Wax.
Mitsui Bussan Gomei Owai- sha, Nagasaki Branch Store.		Tea, Rice, Cam- phor, Camphor Oil & Vege- table Wax.
Yechigo Sadakichi.	No. 78, Konyamachi Nagasaki.	Tea, Vegetable Wax, & Paper.
Shimase Yasaburo. Hirunatsu Umeno- jo. Honda Tozaburo.	" 2, Nishihamacho Nagasaki. " 29, " , " " 1, Honkagomachi Nag- asaki.	Silk Piece Goods. Rice and Awabi shell.
Machida Motoji.	No. 79, Higashihamamachi Nagasaki. No. 21, Dajimamachi Nagasaki. Arita, Hizen Nagasaki.	Bamboo Ware, Earthen Ware, Silk Piece Goods, Paper Ware, Carpet, Metal Ware, Fans, & ., &c. Umbrella.
Kōran Gōmei Kōwaisha.	Tanigawa Tamashi- chi.	Umbrella. Match.
		Earthen & Porce- lain Ware. Earthen & Porce- lain Ware. Match.

NAGOYA.

Firm Names.	Names of Merchants or Manufacturers.	Business Places.	Dealing Articles.	Manufacturing Articles.
Nagoya & Iwatsubo [Ltd. Co.]	Taki Hyoyemon.	No. 57, Honmachi Nagoya.	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.	
	Taki Sadansuke.	" 37, Higashimancho,	"	
	Sohuye Jheihei.	" 21, Honmachi "	"	
	Kawaguchi Jöyemon.	" 13, Tamayamachi "	Cotton Piece Goods.	
	Yagi Heihei.	" 5, Teppochō "	Raw Silk and Floss-Silk.	
		" 18, Miyamachi "	"	
	Seto Kyuya.	" 80,	"	
	Tsuda Gleyemon.	" 72,	"	
	Okaya Sosuke.	" 7, Teppochō "	Copper & Bronze Ware.	
	Goto Tasabichi.	" 57, Shimachoja-machi Nagoya.	"	
Muri-ichi & Co.	Mitazuno Shōroku.	No. 10, Tachibanacho Nagoya.	Glass Ware.	
	Yagami Kosuke.	" 89, Kiyomachi	"	
	Inasaki Zenyemon.	" 50, Tōjō-ho "	"	
	Mayegawa Zenjiro.	" 167, Tenjincho "	Porcelain and Earthen Ware.	
	Takito Maujiro.	" 50, Chayanouchi "	"	
	Saji Haruzo.	" 102, Nakachibamachi,	"	
		" 287, Osonosho "	"	
	Naito Rokubei.	" 39, Kyomachi "	Camphor and Camphor Oil.	

Kawai Mosuke.	No. 14, Kyomachi Nagoya.	Camphor and Camphor Oil.
Kojima Kihachi.	" 19,	"
Miwa Tanechichi.	" 132, Honmachi	"
Ito Mosuke.	" 66, Nakachibamachi	"
Ando Seijiro.	" 7, Ofunamachi	"
Kato Hikobei.	" 129, Horizumicho	"
Ono Ycisuke.	" 22, Idemicho	"
Yamada Matayemon.	" 40, Kobikicho	"
Yokoi Rianke.	" 60	"
Okada Tashichi.	" 45, Shimo Horikawamachi	"
Suzuki Sōbei.	" Nagoya.	"
Hattori Kojuro.	No. A.58, Kobikicho Nagoya.	Wood & Timber.
Hasegawa Kyushichi.	" 136, Shimo Horikawamachi	"
Yokoi Hanzaburo.	" 78, Tenmacho	Tea.
Kuroda Mosuke.	" 305, Fukuromachi	Lacquered Ware.
Suzuki Heisbei.	" 86, Tamayamachi	"
Kondō Yochisaburo.	" 56, Ofuneeho	Rice.
Yehhara Jirozayemon.	" 90, Tenmacho	"
Kawashima Jubet.	" 101, Teppochō	Paper Ware.
Nagoya Saitoku-ku Goshi Kwaishia.	" 20, Tonerimachi	Silk and Cotton Piece Goods.
Aichi Busan Gumi.	" 115, Honmachi	Cotton Piece Goods.
Aichi Otimono Gouji Kwaishia.	" 88, Tatedahimachi,	"

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. 315

		Cotton Rugs.	
Goshi Kwaihsha Mempu Sho- ko.	No. 42, Tamayamachi Nagoya.	Silk Handker- chief &c.	
Midzuno Zenzo.	" 106, Shimadamaichi "	"	
Mori Hanbei. Yeguchi Isaburo. Ukai Seikichi. Yezaki Jisuke. Omura Shozaburo.	" 25, Idzumicho C37, Shinnyanaginmachi " 66, Kaguramachi " 24, Shimo-Chojamachi " 56,	" " " Screens.	
Gomei Kwaisho Suzuki Honda Gros. Co.	" A6, Shinnyanaginmachi "	" Shippo.	
Takeuchi Chubei. Kodama Seizaburo.	" 151, Shinmichimachi " B63, Shimo Horikawamachi	" " Shippo.	
Ota Kakuzo. Kawara Hikotaro.	No. 77, Shuzeimachi Nagoya. " 54, Togiyamachi "	Raw Silk. Raw Silk and Floss-Silk.	
Shinyeisha Shinsuisha.	Asai Jubei.(owner) Sugiyama Yasabu- ro. (owner) Oiwa Kichitaro.	No. 100, Nakanomachi " 12, Kogakicho " 125, Shimo Horikawamachi " Nagoya.	Match.
Shibata Takeshu- ro.	No. 43, Yasoymachi Nagoya.	Round Fan.	
Yamada Jinzo. Iio Kendo. Oka Torajiro. Yoshikawa Yasu- jiro.	" 105, " 106, Mayetsukamachi " 196, Sumidamaichi " 84, Hananokimachi	" " Fan. " " Match.	
Isobe Seitaro. Inouye Mohet.	" 4, Oshikirimachi " 269,	" " Round Fan.	

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東京市京橋區三十間堀三丁目十六番地

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